nts.
-DR. KIMBALL, Surgical
ashington Street, corner of

inform her friends and the the old stand of hirs. Fos-washington and Befford of the constantly the stand of the constantly thillinery, Fancy Goods, ston. The stock of ribbons naive of any retail estable her constant aum to wer to merit a share of public order. Mourning Bonorner of Bedford St.

f Millinery Goods, she will Fancy Goods, such as Lacs, will be her motto

& Parker. CTURERS,

TON STREET,
igh the Arch.)
leto order, and warranted.

REV. H. A. GRAVES, EDITOR.

WM. S. DAMRELL, PUBLISHER.

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e editorials are designated by the initial letter

Christian Reflector. side and windows.

From our Correspondent.

Reasons for the extreme excitability of the people
—Close of the protracted meeting—Reception
and baptism of Negroes.

"A reason, sir, I have a reason."

Ms. Editor,—The account of the protracted you know,—an asylum for the oppressed!

Finally, after much delay and trouble, a time meeting given in my last, may perhaps appear it would be difficult to convey to others the im- liberate upon the case of the "niggers." I was pression made upon my own mind. It would truth. These Mississippians are not of the cool temperament of our Yankees. They are much less under the influence of reason than of emo-tion. Hence the ease with which they are ex-cited. Let a popular declaimer once touch their hearts—which is most easy to be done and they are entirely under his control. Let sufficiently composed to say, "I love Jesus too." them get up an excitement among themselves, She could utter no more. Nor was it necessary. in a conference and prayer meeting for example, and a very hurricane of emotion sweeps over them. The pitch of excitement to which they over them. The pitch of excitement to which they are sometimes wrought up in a political caucus, rarely experienced emotion, yet now, I have no doubt, she felt the unspeakable preciousness of as well as a religious meeting, is almost in-

This peculiarity of temperament may, I think, how deeply she felt it. be attributed to three principal causes:-the climate, their social position, as modified by slavery, and the sparseness of population. On the influence of the climate little need be said. It is the boast of the Southerner that his heart is warm and ardent, like the sun of his native land We grant it.

Their social position, as modified by slavery. Sav I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the peculiar social relations of the Southern people, growing out of slavery, are such as to restrain the individual, in a great measure, from gaining that self-control to which he might otherwise attain. Take, for example, an infant. Its purse is a slave. As soon as it can observe, it sees slaves, listens to slaves and learns from slaves. It is ever surrounded by slaves, who are ignorant, thoughtless, vicious. Little negro children-slaves, are in part, at least, its playfellows. Thus its first and most permanent impressions are received from slaves. Its first instructors belong to a vicious, degraded race, and its first lessons are in vicc. I do not say that this is universal in the slave States; but I do child troublesome? The mother will not endure it,-it must go to the kitchen with the nurse. Is it to be punished? The nurse must carry it to the kitchen. Is it to receive pleasure? The nurse must administer it. Does it wish to be waited upon? The nurse must always obey its ommands. Thus whatever of trouble the child causes the slave must endure. Its life must be watched by a slave. Its wants must be satisfied by a slave. Slaves become necessary to its very existence. As soon as it manifests a will, slaves must become creatures of that will. If it becomes enraged, a little "nigger" must

missus" with great respect. negroes. If they get into a quarrel, it is rarely the case that the negroes, who chance to be "I stand in awe," he says, in a letter about, do not grin their approbation. In this to Sir John Sinclair in 1798, "at the manner they grow up, their passions run wild, mighty conflict to which two great naand their will is their only sovereign. They tions are advancing, and recoil with hor-can have no firmness, no self-control. Under can have no firmness, no self-control. Under such training, reason can have no development. They must be the slaves of gassion,—the things of emotion. The mind being thus paralyzed in childhood, and all the passions, instead of being checked and curbed, being nourished and gratifying to our nature than a waste of the blood of thousands, and of the labor checked and curbed, being nourished and gratified, this is the natural result,—the only result we could expect. Hence, in an assembly, either religious, political or otherwise, whatever is addressed to the emotions, affects them somewhat as persons are ordinarly affected by the inspiration of exhilarating gas.

the cool, philosophical, self-dependent; efficient man may be destroyed in the very germ. When this is the case, they are the play-things of passion,-they are swept about by excitement like not, like them, he peaceably punished for

among the forests. They rarely leave their isolated homes to visit abroad. Many of them see their neighbors only occasionally, and less forests when the seems of the idea of attending a meeting where large numbers are to be assembled, is of itself excit-

Ministers who procure five subscribers, shall receive their own paper gratis, so long as they shall annually send us \$10 in advance for the same.

All conwostications should be addressed. Post Paid, to Wm. S. DAMRELL, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston, to whom all remittances must be made. Postmasters are allowed to forward money in payment of subscriptions, free of expense.

All Communications for the same of the subscriptions, free of expense.

All Communications for the same of the subscriptions, free of expense. had formerly belonged to the church in the older States, but on coming to Mississippi, had forgotten their religious obligations. By the way, I apprehend this is not a rare occurrence.

Oute a purple of these way is not a rare occurrence.

Oute a purple of these way is not a rare occurrence.

All Communications from Maine to be directed to the Associate Editor, Not a sermon had been preached to them, in distinction from the whites. No seats had been appropriated to their use. They had been en-This paper, having an extensive circulation in the country, affords a good medium for any entryismo, to all who have dealings with traders in the interior. the house; when they could not, they stood outside and looked in through the doors and

But, notwithstanding this neglect, towards the close of the meeting, it was found that some of them wished to unite with the church. The Letters from the South-West, No. 7. masters of a number of them were Presbyterians. The church, therefore, before it could receive them, was under the necessity of sending off to obtain certificates from their masters, certifying that they were willing their slaves should be baptized and received into the Baptist church. This is a land of religious liberty,

was appointed to hear the experience and departicularly struck with the appearance of a e impossible for description to come up to the woman among them. There was a simplicity a Saviour's love; -her very manner showed

For the Christian Reflector.

Hymns to Christ, No. 2. BY KAZLITT ARVINE.

"For those very reasons for which sinners hate the aviour, true saints love him the more." N. C.

Praise for requiring submission. Thou to praise the more dost win one, Master, by thy claims divine, Which erect a kingdom in me, Swallowing up my will in thine

Like a ship upon the ocean, Thus, a prey to every motion,

Didst thou leave me to the measures Hinted by my vain desires, Where were then the hallowed pleasures

O 'tis sweet to thee commending All my future wo or bliss,
And to present anguish bending,
Saying, "God hath ordered this."

"Tis my light when darkness thickens, Hope when fear would check my breath: Health when nature faints and sickens, Joy and grief and life in death.

Didst thou not demand submission, Jesus, I should love thee less.

For the Christian Reflector

Testimonies against War.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. it becomes enraged, a little "nigger must submit to the inflictions of its fists until it is pacified. The old gray-headed "nigger" and the little "nigger" playmate must obey; and pucific sentiments, scattered abundantly pacific sentiments, scattered abundantly became the sentiments and sentences abundantly the sentiments. The author of the Declaration of Inthey must all address "little massa" or "little through his writings, were exemplified in the policy he pursued as a stateman, Children are often encouraged to fight by the especially at the head of our government.

spiration of exhibitanting gas.

We might dwell upon the effects of slavery are as rare in their societies, as in nations are as rare in their societies, as in nations as it operates upon the whites through the so-cial relations; but the subject of itself is worthy al activity. Public reproach, a refusal of common offices, interdictions of the or an entire letter.

common offices, interdictions of the commerce and comforts of society, are quality which goes to make up the character of found as effectual as the coarser instruviolence and wrong ?

The sparseness of population also contributes towards preparing the people for these scenes of excitement. The inhabitants are scattered among the forests. They rarely leave their frequently meet in large assemblies. Hence instrument entirely inefficient towards re-

ing. They go to the meeting all prepared to War not necessary.—Tell us not that

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1844.

more need of war in Christendom than there is of duels in New England; it would be just as easy for nations, if they chose, to settle all their disputes without which the young ladies, I have mentioned,

Christian

Christian Liberality. Striking In-

stances.

Ma. Editor,—I have just been perusing an article in your paper of the 11th inst. headed, "Practical Christianity," in the introduction to which the following question is asked, "Why is not every Christian to go no farther at present. This was the state of the mind of all. He informed Mr. Butler of the discouraging result of his efforts and advised the postpones ment of the proposed meeting. Mr. B. rejected the advice and with the house with the remark that he should go to the room results align to the claims of a perishina to the proposed meeting. tion is asked, "Why is not every Christian equally alive to the claims of a perishing world—equally wise in the use of his energies and the disposal of his property?" I have heard something of each of these men before, and of the last one mentioned in the article I have heard "frequently." Each of them does exhibit to that portion of the Christian church to whom like themselves, "much has been given," a pattern worthy of their imitation. Would to God such Christians were multiplied in the such Christians were multiplied in the was no pause,—no hesitation; at once churches a thousand fold. And if these lines could be the means of awakening one these were the very individuals who had such Christian to a sense of his duty and just before decidedly refused to take this responsibility, and of leading him to act step. I presume that teacher will never up to his high privilege, I should feel myself amply rewarded; for the instances of liberality mentioned below are intended to liberality mentioned below are intended to the liberality of such men. sponded to this call, most are now promis-

provoke the liberality of such men.

When the prophet complained to the Lord that the children of Israel had slain

Sabbath school scholars, all, on the same tord that the children of Israel had sain the prophets till he alone was left, he was told there were seven thousand faithful ones still left in that wicked nation. And I doubt not, should the facts that exist in our country Baptist churches be all made known, they would show more than seven thousand Christians who have not "bowed the knee to the image of Baal," [Mammon.] So far as my knowledge extends, facts war- history rather in detail than as a whole. rant me in holding this opinion. I have been about fifteen years a member of a baptist church in this State, in a town not ing chapter to be more personal and I trust 100 miles from Boston, and since my con-nection with it, if we had not appropriated more for sustaining the cause of Christ among ourselves and in the world than Bro. N. R. Cobb did, I doubt whether we Letter of Rev. George Scott, Misshould have continued in existence to the present time as a church; and all this under a system that bears very unequally on our members, inasmuch as the richer, as our members, inasmuch as the richer, as they do in most churches, contribute less and the poorer more than their proportion.

REV. W. A. HALLOCK, Sec.,

DEAR BROTHER,—The delay in replying they do in most churches, contribute less and the poorer more than their proportion. We have members, who by exerting themselves almost to the injury of their health, and by retrenchment and the most rigid economy, have, over and above their family information from Stockholm, as to the disposal of that part of the money left by me expenses, laid aside a few dollars at the year's end, and yet have not only given these few dollars, but actually drawn repeatedly upon their principal to meet their subscriptions when they became due. In other words they grew poorer from year to year. Christians in other places in this State, with some of whom I am familiarly acquainted, have given from five to cichy and the property of the tribute of the money left by me there. Our good friend Keyser sent me in August a financial statement, but he only gave me the Nos. of the Tracts printed after my leaving, and I had to write again for the titles. I greatly regret the delay, as it appears our dear friends in Sweden are much in need of farther aid, and I am acquainted, have given from five to cichy expenses, laid aside a few dollars at the

The Revival.

State, with some of whom I am familiarly acquainted, have given from five to eight hundred dollars, being from one fourth to one third of their whole property, to rebuild their place of worship; besides contributing as usual to pay their pastor's salary.—But "I have become a fool in glorying" and will therefore close. Theoremilles.

Sturbridge, Jan. 16, 1844. to my much longed-for scene of labors, nor is it likely that any foreigner will again Sturbridge, Jan. 16, 1844. *N. R. Cobb, Solomon Goodell, and Normand Smith. [From our Correspondent.]

be permitted to introduce divine service in the Swedish language, at least until religious freedom is better understood in Sweden than is now the case. Meanwhile the devoted young man who took a kind of charge after me in the capital, sends me the most cheering accounts of the progres of God's work in the hearts of the people; It is not my design, in this history of a revival, to take any more notice, than is of the revival, to take any more notice, than is of rank hear him gladly, and seem connecessary, of the instruments God used to

sionary to Sweden.

posal of that part of the money left by me

Gravesend, England, Nov. 30, 1843.

work out his ends, but to exhibit as far as may be, his power and its results. I shall, some of the converted persons have had to therefore, say nothing of the plan pursued leave Stockholm and settle in provincia by Mr. Butler, in his preaching or in conducting the meetings. When he entered with them the light and power of God's upon his labors the ground was broken up truth, and have found many prepared of and ready for the reception of the seed. the Lord to listen to the word with all The seed was sown and immediately sprang readiness of mind. Several pleasing in-up and bore fruit, and the field was white up and bore fruit, and the field was white unto the harvest. The first open and public manifestation of interest was given by a lic manifestation of interest was given by a who rose for prayers at the call of the preacher. This custom upon calling upon those who are beginning to be interested in serious things and who desire an interest in the prayers of the church to rise the prayers of the church to rise the prayers of the church to rise the prayers of the prayers of the prayers of the church to rise the prayers of the pr in the prayers of the church to rise, is is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our

nearly or quite universal in New England, eyes."

in times of the special outpouring of the An unceasing desire to obtain the Scrip-Holy Spirit. Objections to this practice tures on every hand, and the generosity of have been raised by many good Christians, the American Bible Society, has enabled but the blessing of God seems to have at-tended it. In coming out from the world decision is undoubtedly necessary, and there must be some decided first step, (per-bans no matter what) in the somewing A Colportous (a plous percent) when I

haps no matter what) in the separation which takes place between the Christian and the impenitent. Seldom will any one rise in the public assembly, professing an auxiety for the state of the soul, unless that in any one parish in Sweden. Not conauxiety exists and is deeply felt. This I believe to be true of the first stages of a revival. It may become, when a whole community is more or less affected, so general a custom, that at last, many will rise holm, the Spirit of the Lord was poured for prayers, as a matter of form, with forth in a marvellous manner, so that soarcely any feeling at all. A first step scarcely a house could be found, where being necessary, this manifestation of a some one or more of the family were no desire to come out from the world and be concerned about their souls.

separate from sinners is as decisive as any, and during the few first weeks of the revijustice and charged with travelling about val, of which I am writing, was in almost every instance, followed by an evidence of pardoned sin.

As I have before stated, the first who As I have before stated, the first who gave evidence of a new interest in serious cy, they had no more to say on that point things were some of the young people of They declared however, that his passport that his passport of the same timed his banking Bibles for the village. Ten of these were young la-dies, members of the same Sabbath school sale, and afforded no excuse for his talking be hurried into the transports of excitement. Their hearts are like a volcano. Their irrepressible feelings will burst forth. Emotion must have vent. Therefore a large religious assembly in the West, or indeed in any new without bloodshed? Why is war necessary for without pressible feelings will burst forth. Emotion ourselves? Are we unwilling to regulate vent only in tears. While Christians rejoiced they wondered and were astonished without bloodshed? Why is war necessary for which have vent. Therefore a large religious without bloodshed? Why is war necessary for who will be same Sanbath scroot state, and another the s

hawkers are always allowed to do." The censure on the "wretch" who threatens it? Justices were silenced, and after straitly So far from it, they look on in approving

The most popular papers are constantly employed in attacking religion by argument, and sarcasm, and anecdote, so that our friends feel the great importance of scat-tering very plentifully the good seed, and instead of withholding tracts till payment can be presented, are delighted if they are freely received and perused. I do hope freely received and perused. I do hope your Committee may be induced to help, and help liberally. You may either address to me, or to Mr. Keyser, Stockholm: he wants something else, the sign is not good.

When the prayer meetings become irk-

enjoy an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. I soon be worse.

When the situation of a church become may hear of our circumstances, to pray for

in the manner following:

that it must be referred—must be acted upon—and, in fine, must be granted, no matter how extravagant its prayer. In other words, that the reception of a petition was equivalent to its grant.—

The puerility of such an argument would have disgraced a school boy declamation club. He admitted that the rule was doomed—that it would be repealed—nor did he expect to be able to say anything to save it from its fate. The ground on which he justified this violation of the right which he justified this violation of the right patient haste as is shown by many is one of petition was, that it was on the same part of "that sacrifice of fools" which the principle as the Riot Act, whereby more Scriptures so pointedly rebuke. "Le than twenty persons are forbidden from assembling. As to the Union, he was going sembling. As to the Union, he was going to sing no hallelujahs to it. He had been endeavoring to defend it. The South had Agriculture the best and safest tried to throw their shield over it, but in vain. For their disinterested attempts, they had met with nothing but abuse and they had met with nothing but abuse and insult. Under these circumstances, his subject, states that from careful observations made by him during a long course of er and weaker. He said the feeling that was growing up at the North, against the South, would be met with an undaunted front by the South. He believed, that because they are the Course House at Boston, he had ascertained that ninety-seven out of every one hundred merchants fail or die insolvent. Being it has the Course House he had great opportun-

the House, nor censured by it. This will, perhaps, appear a little singular, when it is remembered that about two years since, when Mr. Adams presented the Haverhill petition, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, the whole country was kept in excitement, from one end to the otheralthough, at the time, Mr. A. moved instructions, to the effect, that the Committee to whom he proposed its reference, should report against the prayer. Who, then,

Reflector.

Bad Signs.

When the members of a church become peculiarly fastidious with regard to preaching,—when one minister is dismissed because he is thought to be destitute of talent.

when no room can be found for them that would suit you.

With affectionate remembrance for all as once welcomed them with apparent de-

With affectionate remembrance for all who may love to remember me, believe me, dear brother, yours in love unfeigned,
GEORGE SCOTT.

When the professors of religion pray and do nothing; are exceedingly zealous while on their knees, but can find nothing to do for the cause of religion, the sign is undependedly had.

Churches in Illinois,

FROM A MISSIONARY.

The pro-pects of the Baptist churches in its county are, at present, very good.

When leading members begin to exclaim — "I'll leave the church, unless things are managed so and so," no one need be told that the sign is bad.

When a church lower respect for herself

n the down-hill course.

There has never been a genuine revival wisdom as to take the reins of government of religion in this village, but the frequent into their own hands, no one can doubt prayer of Christians now is, that we may

such that the proceedings of her members cannot bear the light; when, to expose and

Rhett's late speech, in defence of the 21st rule, against receiving anti-slavery petitions, in the manner following:

"The whole gist of his argument, if argument it can be called, was that the right observe, that while the Christian doxology of petition, if acknowledged, if once allowed to go so far as that a petition must be received, would involve the consequence that it must be referred—must be acted stick, so as to be ready to go; all of which

business. General Dearborn, in a lecture on this

front by the South. He believed, that before long, the time would come when they
would find it necessary to do what their
fathers had done, to break off from the
Union in which there was nothing for them
now, but embarrassment, and nothing in prospect but ruin.

It may not be amiss to remark, here, that for this dreadful and disorganizing threat, Mr. Rhett wasneither turned out of the House, nor censured by it. This will,

VOLUME VII.-NO. 5. WHOLE NUMBER 291.

all who had heard of his worth and

olence.

How many farmers there are at this moment in happy circumstances, who are thus honoring the Lord with their substance, where he has richly rewarded their indus-try, whose suns will shortly set in glory; but how many more there are, thus circu -their hearts have been so absorbed in accumulation, while little sympathy has been exercised towards the destitute and the perishing. Oh how sad the contrast N. Y. Bap. Reg.

The Best is left.

"I am fallen," cried Jeremy Taylor, "into the hands of publicans and seques-trators, and they have taken all from me. water, a loving wife, and many friends to pity me, and some to relieve me; and I can still discourse; and, unless I list, they have The pro-pects of the Baptist churches in this county are, at present, very good.

Ours in this village is greatly encouraged by the appropriation of the Home Mission Society.

We are in great need of a meeting house, though at present we occupy one owned by another denomination, whose prostoric winds that the sign is bad.

When a church loses respect for herself, but the sign is bad.

When a church loses respect for herself, but the sign is care discipline to be set aside, and disorders and immoralities among her members to pass in the promises of the gospel, and my religion, and my hopes of heaven, and my charity to them too. And still I when professors of religion complain of the Home Mission Society.

When a church loses respect for herself, but the sign is care they have still left me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my religion, and my hopes of heaven, and my charity to them too. And still I sleep, and digest, and eat, and drink; I We are in great need of a meeting house, though at present we occupy one owned by another denomination, whose pastor is unable to supply the pulpit on account of ill health.

This place is the grand nucleus around which all the infidelity in this State seems to cluster. Universalism has carried a high head here until lately, but I think it is now on the down-hill course.

There has never been a grant meed of a meeting humoralities among her members to pass uncensured and unnoticed, the sign is certainly very bad.

When professors of religion complain of sleep, and digest, and eat, and drink; I can walk in my neighbor's pleasant fields and see the varieties of natural beauties, and delight in all the promises of the gospel, and my religion, and my charity to them too. And still 1 sleep, and digest, and eat, and drink; I can walk in my neighbor's pleasant fields and see the varieties of natural beauties, and delight in all the promises of the gospel, and my religion, and my charity to them too. And still 1 sleep, and digest, and eat, and drink; I can walk in my neighbor's pleasant fields and see the varieties of natural beauties, and delight in all their minister's preaching, that it is too pointed—that it bears too hard upon the lukewarm, the worldly, the avarieous, the nominal professor, the sign is unquestionable to the promises of the gospel, and my religion, and my clarity to them too. And still 1 sleep, and digest, and eat, and drink; I can walk in my neighbor's pleasant fields and see the varieties of natural beauties, and delight in all their minister's preaching, that it is too pointed—that it bears too hard upon the lukewarm, the worldly, the avarieous, the nominal professor, the sign is unquestionable.

When a few members of a church bear of the control of their own superior and the promises of heaven.

Baptist Missions in Maulmain.

The following is selected from the Maulmain Chronicle. It is the close of a letter giving an account of Bishop Wilson's visit to the English establishment in the city of Maulmain.

whold ask all our Christian friends, who may hear of our circumstances, to pray for us.

When the situation of a church becomes such that the proceedings of her member is the process of the process of

Christianity. There are three separate churches of them up the river above the station; in each of these are two or three native Karen catechists, who live constantly among the people. Mr. Vinton, one of the missionaries now at Maulmain, goes for six months of the year into the bill regions with his family; they move about from place to place preaching to the people, and receiving new converts. The missionaries have reduced the Karen language to writing, making use of the Berman character. Dr. Judson tells me, that the Karens very rarely turn back when once induced to embrace the truth. Not more than one in a bunded has apostatized on an average. If ever you meet with the life of Ko Thah Byu, the first Karen convert, you will be deeply interested most with the life of Ko Thah Byu, the net Karen convert, you will be deeply interested with it. He was one of the Tavey mission, where, I believe, there are more than 600 converts. May the Lord of the harvest abundantly bless the labors of our friends! Though we differ in communion yet I most hearily wish them God speed in their missionary labors.

I am yours, affectionstely,

J. H. P.

NESTORIAN WEDDINGS.—A wedding among the Nestorians occupies two or three hours. When matters are all arranged, the principal officiator, assisted by various other priests and deacons, reads the prayers and long portions of Scripture,—such as the account of Abraham's sending after Rebecca for his son lanae; Jacob's serving for Ruchel, and all the other venerable Scripture authorities that enter into the marriage service; the whole of which would, doubtless, be more interesting, if not more instructive, were it not read in an unknown tongue. The bride remains welled in one corner of the room, until the time comes for the parties to join hands. Then several women catch hold of the bride and pull her, by main strength, half across the room toward her intended husband, and several men, at the same time, seize the bridegroom, who is, at first, equally resolute in his modest resistance, but finally yields and advances toward the bride.

When Mar Yohannan was in New York, a clergyman, with whom he passed a Sabbath, had an application to marry a comple, at his had an application to marry a comple, at his had an application to marry a comple, at his had an application to marry a comple, at his had an application to marry a comple, at his solution of the performed the ceremony in the Bishop's presence, with all does solemnity of course, but in a formula so comprehensive and brief, that he occupied, besides for a third meeting. He performed the ceremony in the Bishop's presence, with all does solemnity of course, but in a formula so comprehensive and brief, that he occupied, besides had half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short prayer, about one minute and a half, his short praye

TERM 8-\$2,50 per year, or \$2 if paid within 3 months PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We are not about to join in the almost un versal attack upon this body of Christians. We sire not to increase the prejudice against it, which certainly exists to a great degree.
would remove that prejudice, if possible. would not lessen, by a hair's breadth, the influence for good which this church exerts. We denounce this influence as tending towards Romanism, or as undermining the great principles of the Reformation. We sympathize with it in the fiery trial which it is passing through ;-with its inward dissensions and outconflicts. While we sympathize, we rejoice in the belief that truth is throwing off error, and will become purified from it;-that, as a whole, this church will be driven back upon first principles, and made more alive to the possibility and danger of corruptions. Our sympathies are with the Protestant Episcopal church, ecause Providence seems to have placed it in the fore front of the battle, which the signs of the times seems to show is to be fought once more by Protestants against Romanists. A contest between the two antagonistical principles upon which these churches are built, seems, even now, to have commenced. It is to be waged on every field where the cross of Christ planted;-in our own land,-among every Christian people,—all over the field of our missionary efforts,-wherever souls can be lost or won. It is to be fought with an enemy, united in action, powerful in means, and subtle in the use of them as the enemy of mankind. We go into the contest divided among ourselves, weak, and with wisdom far less than that of the serpent. The God of battles will aid us, and the weak shall conquer the strong. But it is the united attack upon that body of Christians in which the conflict begins. We certainly shall not be the stronger for breaking down the Protestant Episcopal church, and forcing the members of its communion into the Roman Catholic church. We can agree with them in their Protestantism, if we differ from them in their Episcopacy. We feel that it is the duty of every Christian to express sympathy for them in a contest which is not for the latter, but for the former. In the discharge of this duty, for ourselves we speak thus.

We have said that prejudice exists am the mass of Christians in the United States against Episcopalians; -- perhaps a stronger feeling than against any other Protestant de nomination, where personal feeling does not give point to dislike. Disapproving, as we must, of much we find in that church, the truth is not to be concealed, that nothing but ignorance, and the association in the minds of men of that denomination with the government. whose oppressions drove our fathers into revolt could have produced a dislike so general, and to a great extent, so unfounded. The Episcopalian has been considered as a formalist and attached to mere ritualism, while opposers forget, that although there may be danger that the use of forms will degenerate into formalism a Newton, a Richmond, a Griswold, and hosts of others whose piety none can doubt, have found those same forms the appropriate medium for the expression of the deep devotion of their souls. The Episcopalian has been considered boastful, because he is proud of his church, and prefers her to any other. For ourselves, we have but little sympathy with the professor who loves not his own church far beyond all others. We love the name of Baptist. We love the Baptist church with an affection far above and beyond any which we can feel for another church. We love her beyond all others ;-we respect her above all others. No Episcopalian breathes who has a deeper love or higher respect for his church than we have for ours. We love our church as the church of Christ. May peace be within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces." We would not deny to alian the exercise of that feeling which we are proud of possessing ourselve It is a common prejudice against Episcopalians that there is little, if any, vital piety among them ;-that they build their hopes of salvation upon church-membership and the use of forms and ceremonies. Such an opinion could only have become general from a want of contact with Episcopal Christians. Only in the larger villages are Episcopal churches to be found, and the mass of Christians are but imperfectly, if at all, acquainted with them.

It was our lot to spend the days of childhood. and several years of youth, in the midst of Episcopalians, and as a constant attendant upon the public worship of their church. We admired her glorious liturgy ;-its massive grandeur t hallowed by antiquity; -its deep, devotional feeling, expressed in antiquated language, to be spoken under go appropriat arches, and to be read by the dim light of windows of stained glass. It is our privilege now to be intimately acquainted with many of that communion:-to listen to their religious conversation, and to watch the development of deep devotional feeling within them. Though we can but smile at the exclusiveness of their regard for THE church, we respect the feeling which produces it. When we first began to desire a union with the church of Christ the influence of early feeling drew us towards this on. If feeling alone had then been regarded, we should this day have been an iscopalian. There were objections too strong to be overcome by feeling. We objected to this church on account of its infant and adult sprinkling; -of the great stress laid upon the apostolical succession," even if really existing; of the power of the bishops and clergy, and the weakness of the laity ;-of the broad construction given to her thirty-nine articles-a construction so broad that the hyper-Calvinist and ultra Arminian stand with equal assurance upon them, while neither can refuse church fel owship to the other. These and other objections drove us from them, and we turned to the Bible worship of the Baptists. Among them we have found a home we love.

We have referred above to the power of the clergy and the weakness of the laity. We have imagined that one great question at issue in the Puscyite controversy may be, whether the little power now possessed by the laity shall be continued or diminished. We believe there are ocratical influences at work in this church. That there are feelings adverse to these influences, and even in favor of restricting the little of democracy within its pale, may be perceived livered before the N. J. Episcopal State Con-

Whether or not democratical principles are entering wedge to its more extensive introduc-tion. In this view alone it becomes us all to strengthen Pusevism and to weaken the hands of those who are contending against it. K.

THE SOCIAL MEETINGS OF A CHURCH.

One of the highest attainments of a Christian astor, is the ability to conduct the social meetngs of a church in such a manner that they shall be invariably interesting and useful. These meetings are of little less importance to the active piety and prosperity of a church than the usual ministrations of the pulpit. And how much has been written on the modes of sermonizing-the characteristics of effective preaching -the essentials to pulpit power. How little attention is given to the prayer and conference meeting! Seldom, if ever, are the best modes of conducting it a subject of inquiry or discussion. It is hardly recognized as a matter affecting the vital condition of the churches. That its comparative importance is as great as we have represented, no intelligent pastor or lay-man will deny. The union, the brotherly love, the activity, the sense of individual responsibility, the cultivation of spiritual gifts, the encouragement of the pastor, the shining of the light which a church has received and is commanded to reflect-these, and many more objects of equal moment, are identified with the character of our social religious meetings. The principles on which they should be conducted are, then, too fundamental and too important in their bearings, to be overlooked. These meetings should not be regarded on

the cross." A want of social freedom—of a free, What craft! It requires men to meet it. the Christian experience of the different members of the meeting, is the evil which prevail most widely, and against which the pastor and THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH the elder brethren need to set themselves most strenuously. The members of the meeting must ne there-must be awed by no emotions but those of reverence to the Deity, and restrained by no considerations but those of be careful to avoid offensive words, should and not the church to the member. But when ever rant or scold, should make no attempts at display, and no pretensions to superior know ledge or merit; but they should with simplicity, naturalness, fervor and Christian love, give as honest expression to the desires of their hearts and the results of their experience. The pastor, or whoever presides in his place, should, by his example and by direct efforts, renewed a often as need be, lead those who take part in the meeting to be brief and direct in what they unicate. But few brethren, comparatively are accustomed to go forward in these exercise Others are sometimes moved to speak, but the they have so little to say-but one thought, per haps, to express-that they conclude to be silent. So little to say! The grand difficulty in a social meeting is, that the brethren who speak have so much to say. If they would only rise and give expression to one idea,-would come to it at once, and having uttered it, sit down,-they would in nine cases out of ten, add to the force and value of their remarks. A reand one or two laymen (who have been heard ing words, addressed particularly to them? at every meeting of the kind for a year) occupy e time, can hardly be called social. It may be useful, but conducted in the true spirit Christian love and social freedom, its usefuless would be enhanced ten-fold. We do not suppose it is the duty of every church member exhort, but it ought to be the privilege of

hen should hinder them ?

ut we defer them for a future article. Meanractical subjects.

WANTS OF THE WEST, NO. V.

We want faithful preachers. We have surely after deducting from the large number; bu whole sum all such as preach a deficient and anti-scriptural doctrine for the gospel, such as are poorly qualified by nature or grace, and such as are principally occupied with worldly business, few are left. The compensation afforded ministers in this region of country, is too small to be relied upon for support; and they are necessarily driven into other occupations. One turns farmer, another mechanic, the third a school teacher, the fourth, county surveyor, the fifth, clerk of the district court, and the sixth, justice of the peace. I do think the preacher cannot be found in Wisconsin, who has preached the truth faithfully for three years, without having recourse to some worldly occupation, or suffered most severely by poverty. This fact should be known, for two reasons. 1. To remove any uncharitable feelings against those who have been long on the ground, and accomplished so little; and, 2. To discourage loiterers from coming into this part of the vineousiness, few are left. The compensation at one great question at issue in controversy may be, whether the now possessed by the laity shall be idminished. We believe there are I influences at work in this church are feelings adverse to these influence in favor of restricting the little cy within its pale, may be perceived out extract of a discourse lately defore the N. J. Episcopal State Consich follows:

"The venerable men who were instrumental But we need learned and devoted preachers. "The venerable men who were instrumental in organizing the American church, were tempted to go too far with the popular current; or were themselves unduly biassed by the prevailing prejudices against any concentration of authority in the hands of those who are not authority in the propular will sed here. ricitly creatures of the popular will, and there-re its supposed executors." class as may be found.

We have all sorts of error to withstand, from ectly at issue, they certainly are involved in the highest claims of popery down to the prethe Puseyite controversy. The success of Pu-tensions of Mormonism. The preacher should eyism will be a heavy blow to democracy in be well versed in the history of the church, as the Episcopal church; -its defeat, perhaps an well as the Scriptures, to cut off their preten-

vithold our hands from an impolitic and ungen- argument for experienced teachers. We have grous attack upon the Protestant Episcopal been told by a preacher of the Methodist church church ;-ungenerous, because, in this country, in one of our principal towns, that immersio it is an attack of the strong upon the weak ;- was never practised for baptism till the fourth impolitic, because its direct tendency is to century, and that the proper signification of strengthen Puseyism and to weaken the hands baptizo is to sprinkle. What a presumption upon the ignorance of his own people, who take this as good doctrine, though the more disinterested were disgusted with the dishonesty, while the fact presented speaks for itself. You see what advantage is taken where they think it will do. The craftiness of the erroneous also demand

experience and wisdom of the preacher. I might quote you a volume of anecdotes of Wisconsin growth, to illustrate this statement. will give you one as a sample. Some two years since, Baptists and Pedo-baptists held a meeting in concert; sometime after its close, both partie thought it proper to take up the subject, which had been passed in silence. Some Pedo-bap-tists were offended on hearing something on baptism, and determined no more to hear the Baptist preaching, lest they should be taken by surprise, and hear the offensive subject. To odate all concerned, it was agreed that when the subject was to be discussed public notice should be given of the intention. Notice was soon given, that the Rev. Mr. --- was to give a course of lectures on baptism. We all attended, and heard, though very insulting and trying to patience, the five long phillipics. It was publicly given out that the Baptist preacher would reply in two lectures to what all had heard. It was found, especially during the second lecture in reply, that the public notice demanded in such case by the Pedo-baptists, was to keep them away from us, while their public notice was to call us to them. This appeared the one hand as mere religious pastimes, nor on the other as merely occasions for "taking up availed herself of the notice and attended.

Wisconsin, Jan. 1844.

The indifference of churches to the happiness and spiritual advancement of those, who from time to time they receive into their fellowship, is alike unaccountable and unpardonable The member is made responsible to the church, care, her sympathy, her protection, her love? True, and she expresses all this. But how? By appointing a discipline committee-by send ing to inquire the occasion of his long-continued absence from meeting and the sacrament—per haps, by exclusion. And is this the way to re, comfort, strengthen and render safe and useful our younger members? To be sure this is the most that many churches do, and if ther be any complaint, the fault is charged upon the

pastor. He does not visit his people enough. "What a pity," says Dea. W. to Bro. D. "that the converts of our last revival are so few of them at the prayer-meeting?" Yes, it is a pity,-but Dea. W. are you accustomed to take them by the hand when they do come, and with a kind and pleasant look to inquire after their welfare? Do you know the names of eachwhere they live-what obstacles they have to encounter-what trials to endure? Do they hear frequently from your lips, in the conferen meeting, some encouraging or kindly adm prosperity, remembered by you in your prayers? How much have you done to attach their hearts to the church-to establish them in the faith and in habits of punctuality-to make them love the prayer-meeting and the brethren who sustain

it?
The lamentable fact is, that of the elder brethnine-tenths of every church, at least, to speak to their brethren and sisters on the subject of religion. Are they not all interested in this subject? Do they not all regard it as surpass-ing in interest and importance every other subect? Have they not the ability, and are they attentive—that the members were received so not accustomed to converse on other subjects? hastily—that there was so much excitement in s not this as fruitful as other subjects? What the last revival; or they have something to say then should hinder them?

Large churches should be divided into this day, the evils of evangelism, the necessity districts, that all the members may have all the advantages which properly belong to a social difficulty they do not touch;—it is their own directly they acknow the great end of these unpardonable neglect. In many instances, the eetings should be the promotion of practical distinctions of the world are brought into the iety. They should be quiet, orderly, solemn; church; at least to such an extent that many just the same time free, social and lively. Every tify themselves in never seeking the acquaintance of a new member, and contributing nothing to hould be willing to do a little, and but a little. We have other hints to give on this subject, he (or she) does not belong to their circlemoves in quite another sphere. Christians who while we should be happy to hear from corres- are poor, and live in small houses, or above results of experience stairs-they may be very good people to be and observation are what we want on these sure, and they are very welcome to the church, but they can't expect us to notice them personally !- Was such the character and conduct of the primitive churches? Did they observe the laws of worldly etiquette-the distinctions of wealth and education? Did these interfere with their fellowship-their mutual acquaintance, care and love?

We follow these hints with an extract from a

ommunication in the Christian Observer. It appears to be forgotten that the church

The character of religious services in the anctuary is much affected by the habits of the ongregation. There are some points, sepaately of but little moment, attention to which by a whole people, would add greatly to the socle on our first page, the authorship of which we regret to say, we cannot announce, but The craft of man has made a splendid ceremony which we hope no reader will omit to read. and attended public worship with different deninations, states the following facts:

"When the people enter their pews, they at prayer. Episcopalians knelt for the purpose; Dissenters bowed their heads against the front of the pew.—This gave to the whole scene an and mangled howling in hospitals—the meek air of solemnity besitting the day and the place. Christian warrior marches to church, and rev-The congregations were remarkably quiet and attentive. Preaching of moderate worth was listened to without any indications of restlessness

r contempt.

When the benediction was concluded, the in silence. Not a pew door was opened, nor a hat or glove taken, not a foot moved.

They were exceedingly moderate in leaving the house. In no instance did I see the aisles crowded. They seemed willing to wait for one another. en retired from the house of God as

spectfully as from the house of a friend,—they did not put on their hats until they reached the After retiring from the sanctuary, gentleme

as well as ladies went home. The post office was closed, and no letters or papers were delivered on the Sabbath."

RELIGION AT WAR WITH WAR.

The religion of Jesus is, emphatically, the eligion of peace. The noblest title of its foun der is, "the Prince of Peace." The great end to which it aims is the making peace between God and man; between man and his neighbor. We profess to be co-workers with Christ ;--te praying and striving to prepare the world ing to sacrifice and to be sacrificed for the

the field of carnage. The church—every ject considered by Mr. C. In his introduc get ourselves ready to do a work which we dis- popular in Kentucky. He says: pprove of? And may not preparation produce

situated to work out the great principles of their favor. the reckless course of some party, striving to raise itself upon the bodies, and strengthen itself with the blood of the slain. This ambition will find scope for exercise, and this recklessness means for operating, only in the preparaall over the land. If the nation is disciplin till theoretical knowledge becomes practical.

ornament, to volunteer to teach others the art of States to offset the fanatical free States." urder according to law. This for the private The paragraph following we earnestly invite

by the enemy. There the whole system should used by a citizen of a slave State on h with the keen weapons God furnishes from his Verily, the day dawneth! armory, the pride, and ambition, and revenge "Let the world hear it; you admit, sir, that

barbarism! Field-marshals sicken at the horror; nay, troopers shudder at the tale, like a fine lady at a toad.

"In what, then, consists the prime evil? In the murder or the meal? Which is the most lemnity and beauty of public worship, and some of these are most admirably touched in an artithe man when killed?

"But softly, there is no murder in the case. We are less attentive to these little matters slaughters with flags flying, drums beating, in this country than they are in England. A trumbets braying. He kills according to method, correspondent of the New York Evangelist, who recently passed several Sabbaths in London, He does not, like the unchristian savage, carry away with him mortal trophies from the skulls authority turns his well-won scalps into enaulets one or two minutes, in silent or hangs them in stars and crosses at his buttonhole; and then, the battle over-the dead no eaten, but carefully buried-and the maimed erently folding his sweet and spotless hands, sings Te Deum. Angels waft his fervent thanks to God, to whose footstool-on his own faithhe has so lately sent his shuddering thousands. And this spirit of destruction working within ister and people remained for half a minute him is canonized by the craft and ignorance of men, and worshipped as glory! And this religion of the sword-this dazzling heathenism, that makes a pomp of wickedness-seizes and distracts us, even on the threshold of life Swords and drums are our baby playthings; the types of violence and destruction are made the pretty pastime of our childhood; and as we grow older, the outward magnificence of the ogre glory-his trappings and his trumpets, his privileges and the songs that shouted in his praise—ensnare the bigger baby to his sacrifice. Hence, slaughter becomes an exalted profession; the marked, distinguished employment of what, in the jargon of the world, is called a gentle

We recommend the above to the notice of all who have an itching for military glory or respect for the RELIGION OF THE SWORD.

A BOLD AND ELOQUENT SPEECH.

We have seldom read a more stirring and masterly defence of liberty and of a righte the reign of the Redeemer,—to be will. in a speech delivered at a late "Texas meet clargement of Zion and the advancement of ing" in Kentucky, by the Hon. C. M. Clay rect principles. We claim the blessing of We find it in the Cincinnati Weekly Herald, nakers, while we publish the gospel and learn from that paper that Col. R. M. John se good news of peace with God, and good-will son presided at the meeting. The majority of the Committee, it seems, had reported resolu-It is time that every Christian should see the tions in favor of the annexation of Texas. Mr. consistency of that man who,—professing to Clay offered others as a substitute, and in their e a follower of Christ,—takes not a decided defence he made the speech referred to. We stand as well against preparation for war, as have copied a portion of it on our last page, but gainst war itself. "What a man soweth, that we are not satisfied to leave our readers with nall he reap." What is sowed upon the parade that extract alone. The subject of slavery in ground, will, at some time or other, be reaped Texas and the United States is not the only sub-Christian—should be set in array, both against speaks of the question at issue "as second only var and a preparation for it. Is it true, that in to those which have forever made illustrious the ace we should prepare for war? Shall we year 1776." He is aware that his views are not

prove of? And may not preparation produce?

"Those gentlemen who would annex Texas to the Union, and hurry us blindfold down this precipice of ruin and dishonor, have here in these slave States at least, popular prejudice in peace than our own. We never need fear war from abroad. If it ever comes to our doors, it will originate in the mad ambition of rulers, or

His first argument is, that this appeal to our ion for war which is going on, year after year, sympathies in behalf of Texas and these unjust or the service of Satan, he will not let that disfor the service of Satan, he will not let that dis-cipline remain useless. He will not be easy error. He brings a host of facts under this head, showing his thorough acquaintance with "What manner of men ought we to be;"__ the history of both countries as they relate to now ought Christians to act in view of this sub-So as to be recognized as friends of upon them, lead him to this—that the annexapeace;—as those who are at war with war, ation of Texas to the United States is contrary to the law of nations. After showing what an ity of those who are set over them. But while injustice it would be to Mexico, he asks. "But they submit themselves to every ordinance of where is the necessity for the annexation—even for the Lord's sake, they should not forget if Texas desired it—even if Mexico did r that they have a duty to do in making laws as well as obeying them;—in giving power to rulers as well as in submitting to that power; _ State-where, I ask, 18, that overwhelming ne that they are sovereigns as well as subjects. There is no necessity for the Christian, while the constitution, nor anticipated by its authors he obeys, to volunteer as the approver of the It is not territory that we want: our wide unoc military laws of the land. He who desires to be clothed with the righteousness of his Master, has, in these times, no call to put on the harness of war, and with foolish frippery and tinsel British usurpation.— We want more slave

The pulpit has a higher work to do. Upon of this paper and read the extract there; and ts raised platform it should become a battery remember and thank God that truth is advancagainst war, never to be silenced or occupied ing with such rapidity that this language is denounced in broad, decided terms; while soil, and is heard with respectful attention.

armory, the pride, and ambition, and revenge which prompt to war, should be attacked and slain.

The noblest work of God is man;—made in his own image;—made to be his companion forever. The highest glory of God is the salvation of this being;—the highest glory of man the destruction. To what an unhallowed use does the world put this image of God? Read what another says upon this subject.

"Now look aside and contemplate God's image with a musket. Your bosom expanding with gratitude to nature for the blessings she has heaped about you, behold the crowning where the same of the

A young convert expects, and rightly too, that all Christians should feel, in some meaning also the time of God—to stain the teeming of the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and that the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the slafe, and that the law of '20, which makes the slafe, and the slafe, a

They who contend, then, for the admission of the slave State of Texas, are handling a two edge sword, it cuts both ways; the assumption of such a power must, therefore, be abandoned at such a power must, therefore, be abandoned at once and forever. The contemptible jargon that slavery already existing in Texas or other territory, acquired by conquests, purchase, or voluntary cession, by municipal law, Congress may form them into slave States and admit them into the Union, is unworthy of consideration; it involves the absurdity of having the power to do through an agent or indirectly, that which they cannot do directly or of themselves. Nothing but sovereign power can make a slave: the moment a State, once having been independent, unites itself with the Union, at that moment its sovereignty is lost, and with it falls slavery at the same time. If the State about to be admitted was originally a part of the terted was originally a part of the ter reignty, and of course never could have made

COLPORTAGE.

The following letter exhibits the variety of characters and the destitutions which the selfdenying Colporteur meets in his toilsome work. The same choir which supported this colporteur the last year, have contributed \$150 t support him this year. A leading member of this choir, besides giving \$40 toward his support, has given also \$150 more to sust another colporteur, making two sustained by his choir the present year. INDIANA, Nov. 13, 1843.

BRETHREN: - My time has been so filled up

To the Secretaries of the American Tract Society.

going from town to town, and visiting fro use to house, that I have not written as often as my heart prompted. When I received your letter, stating that the choir of Salem Street Church, Boston, had raised the means of sue Church, Boston, had raised the means of sus-taining me for a year, it made me weep and of a dear son. He is entitled to the sympathies rejoice for weeks together. I could not help and prayers of his Christian brethre weeping whenever I thought of this evidence of the attachment to the cause of Christ on the part of friends whom I never saw. It will stim ulate me to effort among a people where all shades of error exist. Deism, Fatalism and Church in Milbury, says in the postscript of a on are the more common forms of error

Pho latter has a strong hold upon the

"We had a delightful season the 1st Sabbath here. The latter has a strong hold upon the people, and they are now building a sem braced in my commiss year, covers 8 or 9 large counties, some of then 30 by 35 miles square, the population being scattered through the woods and along the and therefore cannot know much of the results of reading the books I distribute. People are very anxious to procure the books in their scatsettlements, and sometimes come several miles to get a tract. Others state that they this city from Wilmington, which have never seen a tract and rejoice when they the Baptist church is enjoying a rich refreshing get one. The German tracts are received by from the presence of the Romanists and Protestants with thankfulness, persons have been baptized, and twenty mo and almost always with the proffer of refresh ments for myself or horse. I called on a Ro- some of the rankest opposers have been and when I saw him a few days afterwards, he Ghost. The pastor, Rev. M. J. Rhees, who is treated me with great kindness, and refused described as "an excellent man and a first rate pay for some medicine which I needed. I have repeatedly sold books to Romanist families, and labors by Elder Knapp, who, notwithstanding when I gave, they expressed gratitude, and promised to read them. I make it a point to converse with all the families I meet ahout the great salvation by Christ, and I cease not to warn the impenitent everywhere, in the house, I have frequently met avowed infidels, and in some instances, they have given up their skepfully converted by reading " Nelson on Infidelity." Another with whom I spent the night into the fellowship of the Cohaney Baptist clared me to read the Bible and pray in the family, and thanked me cordially for the copy will go forward soon, and the work is still of "Alleine's Alarm" which I gave him in the spreading." orning. I lent "Nelson's Cause and Cure of " to an infidel leader in the county of D. He has said that it is the ablest refutation infidelity he has read, and he is familiar with the whole controversy. One of his followers was very angry with me for circulating such works at first, but soon become a friend, and thirty have recently been baptized here, works at first, but soon become a friend, and allowed me to put a plentiful supply of tracts, &c., in the hands of his children. There is much infidelity in this region, and "Nelson" is much needed. nuch needed.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

A letter, dated at Canton, has been received

that Mr. Shuck had been sick, but was recovering; and also, that himself was expecting soon to leave Canton for Ningpo, one of the large cities on the coast, and several hundred miles could be the late treats. It is not to leave the late treats, has been made. hospital, he records the following interesting lebridge, Hannibal and Spacesse incident.

"One of the Hong merchants, the other day, sent his sedan with bearers, to carry me to a distant part of the suburbs, for the purpose of prescribing for a friend whose disease baffled the skill of the native physicians. The mode of conveyance was prefired as I was thus carried to the patient's residence with perfect secrecy. So anxious were those intrusted to keep me concealed that I could scarcely breathe; the only opening in the chair being very small, and covered with gauze.

After threading my way through numerous streets, whose average breadth did not exceed six feet, I was sat down in the ancestral hall by Br. George F. Hurd, Chairman of a commit-

its burning tapers, and other decorations; of the altar were small tablets, with inscription

News from the Churches.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTH MIDDLEBORO'.

to the church during the labors of brother Hall with them. The present, however, is with them a time of declension, but a symptom of reviving has appeared. Such was the state of feeling with the brethren, on the last Sabbatl evening, that their pastor gladly appointed a special meeting of the church, to plead the out ourings of the Spirit upon themselves, their amilies, and the community around. May the Lord graciously regard their requests, and favor them with a glorious revival.

"The families of our Baptist friends, as well as those of their neighboring Congregationalists, appear to be well supplied with religious reading. Almost every family receives a weeky religious journal; and as most of them are farmers, they are also supplied with some use-'ul agricultural paper."

Our brother visited the Rev. Asa Niles, now residing at North Middleboro', Bro. N. is an aged servant of Christ, whose impaired health prevents him from preaching the gospel to others, but who seems to be blessed with its consolutions himself. He has passed through a severe and

The Rev. J. Upham, paster of the Baptist

of the year. I baptized six, four men and two

"Bro. Fitts writes me that he is enjoying at Heath a most glorious refreshing from the presence of the Lord, About 40 had given evidence airies. I can only visit the settlements once, of conversion when he wrote. The work was still in progress."

WILMINGTON, DEL.

A letter has been received by a gentleman in ist physician to whom I gave tract No. 85, dued by the power of the gospel and the Holy

COHANGEY, N. J.

The pastor of the Baptist church in this place,

"I have baptized recently forty-three person

LEWISBURG, PA

A Baptist church was recently constituted here, and the sermon on the

NEW CHURCH AT PAYETTEVILLE, W. Y.

At a council held in Fayetteville, Onondage Co. N. Y. Jan. 10th, 1844, for the purpose of A letter, dated at Canton, has been received from Dr. Macgowan, missionary physician in China, and extract from which we find in the Macgdonian for February. Macedonian for February.

After mentioning the prevalence of sickness "The Second Baptist Church of Fayetteville," the city of Hong Kong, (now called Victoria) Eld. Thomas Brown was chosen Moderator,

Cicero, Marcellus, Peterboro', Ne

free port, for the purpose of establishing a nett, Lepox, Cowassalon, Lockport, Lysander, Prayer by Eld. Thomas Fisher.

streets, whose average breadth did not exceed six feet, I was sat down in the ancestral half of a spacious mansion. This massion resembled somewhat a Romish chapel; the altar, its burning tapers, and other decorations; on the altar was small cables with insertions. obtained them for the purpose of uniting with relating to various deceased ancestors.

On being ushered into the patient's room, I some church elsewhere, rather than the organization of a distinct church here; that they bewas received with marked politeness, and placed at the left—the seat of honor.

the means of much posi religion in this village; they could have no fello on, and begging the in giving fellowship to sa On motion, the above or cords of the Baptist C requested for the use a ouncil, which records

FEBRUARY 1.

tions of them road by the Some time was then quiries, and remarks, in w and the committee fr brethren of the proposed several members of the cowhich prayer-was made he the meeting adjourned, to portunity for consultation. clock, P. M. to receive sion thereof.

Prayer was offered by Kingsly and the council co-ations, which resulted in Thomas Briggs, seconded rath and carried unanimo the right hand of fellows thirteen brettiren and siste tyle of "The Second Bapti Br. A. R. Chapn Edwards, G. C. Palmer, I lock, M. L. Simpson, and S. C. Chapman, E. Elm Fitch, and Polly Palmer. Voted. That an addressented to each of the Rap

Prayer by Br. Streeter, At 7 o'clock, the counci ably to appointment in opand the right hand of fe said Second Church, (three appointed by its members ceive it,) by the Moderat congregation by Eld. M The congregation was t letters to the two church and adopted, and a com-

Elds. Maddock and Street present the letter to the second church being present to said church from the ele Voted, That the minut forwarded by the clerks Baptist Register, Christia erty Press, for publication The thanks of the coun Moderator, for the able

in which he had discharge Тиом As I C. B. CRUMB. THOMAS FISHER, CO. [A brother of said church wri

Editor's

D. New York: Harper Few books have been those who have read it, Biography. The subjestyle so familiar, and ye harm is thrown around in Bible exposition. The ries would suggest many ers with reference to th ourses. They are a which were first delivered London-wall; and they en the Patriarchs, of Debora and also the History e

whole in one large an

THE ECLECTIC MAGAE The Eclectic Magazine s a periodical of the sal as the Eclectic Museum and it is under the edito editor, Rev. J. H. Agnew Leavitt, Trow & Co., N Peirce & Co., of this ci usual It is also adorned engraving,-'The Gype

THE MASSACHUSETTS This useful annual is p ing, of this city. It is a civil and social affairs ing lists of all officers, banks, &c. in the Comm smount of information t

publication. A copy of

ice, counting house, as

of general literature than

the State. QUESTIONS ON THE S.
By Harvey Newcomb,
gational church, West
Crocker & Brewster. These are in two past envers. Part I, for the II, for the higher classes If Messrs. C. and B. w us some of their larg would be of value to us, v particularly their smalle

Music without a Mac by a new method; con tions for the piano-for keeping time upon an music. By a Professor and Miles. 1844. A work of 58 pages, idge, adapted to be use

for sale by Saxton, Peir selves.

THE RUMSELLER'S Mo without Law. By Lo New York. 1844. This is a letter to th eretary of the Americ is published in a pass capital thing. If we h greatly tempted to tel money came into the he Union, but the pamphic and it will be better to sale at this office.

THE ORIGH. This is the title of a started at Lowell, "day poetry, education, temptelligence." It is a n moderate size; and the cates talent, taste, and

FEBRUARY 1.

the means of much positive evil to the cause of

religion in this village; and apnouncing that

they could have no fellowship for such organi-

tions of them read by the clerk of said church.

in giving fellowship to said church.

Fitch, and Polly Palmer.

Prayer by Br. Streeter, and adjourned.

THOMAS BROWN, Moderator.

Editor's Table.

SACRED BIOGRAPHY. By Henry Hunter, D. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1844.

C. B. CRUMB, THOMAS FISHER, Clerks.

emplained that his nour on his knee—that in consequence years. This afforded pears. This stiorded y to tell him of the itual worship which itual worship which ed himself pleased that I must have a attempt an explana-d deprayed state of friend and Mediator. friend and Mediator, ccts; and subsequent egins to comprehend n visiting the sick, issease is very simple, at he has a disease is one of which he eatest trials, is my iversation with the ing theme to every e—Christ crucified, ime may overcome."

Churches.

ess requires him to with the following: North Middleboro e years been favored v. Silas Hall, a faithr of the "old school." y owned and blest, lifferent churches, as with whom he now aciously visited that with the influences of

ers have been added bors of brother Hall , but a symptom of uch was the state of on the last Sabbath gladly appointed a on themselves, their eir requests, and favor tist friends, as well as

g Congregationalists, oplied with religious amily receives a weekas most of them are pplied with some use Rev. Asa Niles, now

poro'. Bro. N. is an aged apaired health prevents gospel to others, but with its consolations, through a severe and e sickness and death itled to the sympathies

pastor of the Baptist in the postscript of a

eason the 1st Sabbath six, four men and two that he is enjoying at freshing from the pres-

40 had given evidence rote. The work was ON, DEL.

ived by a gentleman in

on, which states that joying a rich refreshing he Lord. About sixty ized, and twenty more work is spreading, and sposers have been sub-

e gospel and the Holy v. M. J. Rhees, who is ont man and a first rate sisted in his multiplied who, notwithstanding about him, seems to stated, however, that ed him to preach but Y, N. J.

es to the Philadelphia atly forty-three persons the Cohansey Baptist

ist church in this place.

rejoicing in hope, who and the work is still RG, PA. s recently constituted on the occasion was caid. Between twenty

of worship.

YETTEVILLE, N. Y. Fayetteville, Onondaga

n upon the question of fellowship to a church

compromising hostility an slavery, to be called

urch of Fayetteville,'

as chosen Moderator,

d Eld. Thomas Fisher, of the churches invited, the following: terboro', Nelson, Sen-

Lockport, Lysander,

fter which the minutes

thren that gave rise to

were read, and also the

urch covenant which

the Baptist Church in

Chairman of a commit-

plying, that those who

from said church had

surpose of uniting with

ather than the organ-

ch here; that they be-

ontemplated would be

esented to the council

s Fisher. n presented by Elder inviting ministers and other churches, who wshiping slave-holders,

y been baptized here, of the most influential the village. They in to build a handsome

II, for the higher classes.

particularly their smaller ones.

without Law. By Lucius M. Sargent, Esq. by Western people as "low wit and unpro-

New York. 1844.

This is a letter to the Rev. John Marsh, Secretary of the American Temperance Union. It is published in a pamphlet form, and it is a capital thin. If we had space we should be capital thing. If we had space we should be ed to tell how the rumseller's money came into the hands of the Temperance THE ORION.

This is the title of a weekly paper recently started at Lowell, "devoted to polite literature, poetry, education, temperance, and general incates talent, taste, and good morals.

Miscellanea.

MR. EDITOR,-I am happy to find in the sation, and begging the council not to proceed Reflector of last week, a notice of the continuamotion, the above communication was read tion of the Christian Review. And I am also and accepted, whereupon voted that the records of the Baptist Church in this place be requested for the use and information of the cil, which records were produced and por- charge of such a work. It is very desirable that the Review should re-

ceive a more extensive circulation among the Some time was then spent in discussion, in-quiries, and remarks, in which Eld. John Smitzr, and the committee from the Baptist Church, they need; they are suffering for the want of it brethren of the proposed second church, and several members of the council took part: after which prayer was made by Eld. Maddock, and weekly and monthly publications, but they have, the meeting adjourned, to give the council op-portunity for consultation, to meet again at 7 could easily supply them with it. Reader, does o'clock, P. M. to receive the advice and deciion thereof.

Prayer was offered by Eld. Washington three dollars to your post-master, with the name Kingsly and the council commenced its deliber-of your pastor, and direct him to send them to ations, which resulted in a motion by Br. W. S. Damrell, Boston, for it? or if you are Thomas Briggs, seconded by Br. John L. Wal- unable alone, let four or five brethren rath and carried unanimously, that we tender their share, and thus secure for him the Review. the right hand of fellowship to the following I know of several instances of this kind, thirteen brethren and sisters, by the name and and they in return are recompensed in the inforstyle of "The Second Baptist Church of Fayettemation gleaned by the pastor from this periodville." Br. A. R. Chapman, L. P. Noble, S. ical. Remember also, that now is the time to Edwards, G. C. Palmer, D. H. Éaton, C. Bul-lock, M. L. Simpson, and sisters A. J. Travis,

S. C. Chapman, E. Elms, F. D. Eaton, C. Let me also express a wish that the names of the authors of the pieces in the Review be Voted, That an address be written and presented to each of the Baptist Churches of Fay-sented to each of the Baptist Churches of Fay-stetville, by a committee composed of Elders Maddock, Streeter and Brown, and the two

At 7 o'clock, the council re-assembled agree- Freeman speaks of a class of papers which ably to appointment in open meeting, when the greedily copy Mr. Garrison's denunciation of result of their deliberations was made known:

the "Liberty Party," but which neglect to say
that that denunciation is predicated upon the said Second Church, (through Br. S. Edwards fact that those who sustain it do not denounce appointed by its members on their part to receive it,) by the Moderator; after which said thieves," the American church as "a cage of church was addressed by Eld. Streeter, and the unclean birds," and "demand in the name of congregation by Eld. Maddock. Concluding God and humanity, the dissolution of this prayer by the Moderator.

The congregation was then dismissed and the letters to the two churches read by the clerks and adopted, and a committee consisting of Elds. Maddock and Streeter was appointed to present the letter to the committee from the old church, and the committee on the part of the second church, and the committee on the part of the second church are committeed. second church being present, received the letter to said church from the clerks.

to said church from the clerks.

of the party, which might appear in its columns, with silent contempt. Of course there is an Foled. That the minutes of this council be forwarded by the clerks to the Editors of the Baptint Register, Christian Reflector and Liberty Press, for publication. The thanks of the council were voted to the judgment? It is not for the sake of the" Liberty Moderator, for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties. Party," that we say this. The religious bearings of subjects, not the political, come within the province of this journal. But as a general principle, we wish it might be adopted. The press is always degraded by a resort to partial [A brother of said church writes us that Eld. Washing-ton Kingsly, whose health at present incapacitates him for laboring as an evangelist, has consented to supply said church with preaching as far as his health may from representations—second-hand abuse, for which the editor claims not to be responsible—and every thing that indicates a want of candor and fairness. The great evil with the press, at this

ADMISSIONS OF A SLAVEHOLDER.-A letter was published recently in the National Intelli-D. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1844.

Few books have been more highly prized by

Cumberland, Md., which indicates the progress those who have read it, than Hunter's Sacred of truth in the South, although the writer inc Biography. The subjects are treated in a sistently contends for the continuance of the

style so familiar, and yet so beautiful, that a evil. We give the following extract: "That slavery is an evil, is felt to be such by the Southern slaveholders; for, except in climates where African slave labor alone can be such by discourses. They are a course of lectures, which were first delivered in the Scotch church, London-wall; and they embrace the History of the Patriarchs, of Deborah, Ruth, and Hannah, and also the History of Jesus Christ. The whole in one large and handsome -volume. 596 pp. Svo. For sale by Saxton, Peirce & Co.

The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, is a periodical of the same size and character as the Eclectic Museum, published last year; and it is under the editorial care of the same editor, Rev. J. H. Agnew. It is published by Leavitt, Trow & Co., New York. The February number has been received by Saxton, Peirce & Co., of this city, and is filled with choice articles—various and entertaining as usual It is also adorned with a beautiful steel. charm is thrown around them rarely equalled "That slavery is an evil, is felt to be such by

usual It is also adorned with a beautiful steel usual It is also adorned with a beating size engraving,—'The Gypseying Party.'' Few periodicals are in higher favor with the lovers of general literature than this, and it merits all of general literature than this, and it merits all of the copy sent us a great number of the properties of the copy sent us a great number of the co Association, and Untied for United, we made THE MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, and United States Calendar, for 1844.

Association, and Omited pleasant allusion to them, saying they were "a little amusing," and would serve as a recom-This useful annual is published by James Lor-ing, of this city. It is a complete compendium

Ittle amusing," and would serve as a recom-mendation to the office where they were printed.

For this flagrant offence the editor of the Banof civil and social affairs in Massachusetts-giv- ner and Pioneer has come out upon us like an ing lists of all officers, societies, corporations, enraged lion. He says the Minutes were sent banks, &c. in the Commonwealth; and a great to us "supposing the editor of the Christian amount of information to be found in no other Reflector was a Christian and a gentleman;"publication. A copy of it should be in every that, "Not satisfied with his low criticism upon office, counting house, and minister's study in the typographical errors in the Minutes, and the names of rivers and creeks in Kentucky, he QUESTIONS ON THE SHORTER CATECHISM. makes a wanton and unprovoked attack upon By Harvey Newcomb, Pastor of the Congregational church, West Needham, Ms. Boston:
Crocker & Brewster. 1844. Crocker & Brewster. 1844.

These are in two parts, stitched in separate covers. Part I, for the younger scholars; Part II for the bible.

Now, brother, if you will cool down, and not If Messrs. C. and B. would occasionally send pour upon us any more of this tremendous artillery, we will make all the apologies you ask, would be of value to us, we should examine more have untied a united body, or that there is a MUSIC WITHOUT A MASTER, or with a Master: by a new method; containing ample instructions for the piano-forte, and directions for keeping time upon any other instrument of music. By a Professor. New York: Saxton and Miles. 1844.

Music without A Master, or with a Master: by a church in Kentucky called "Greasy Creek."

We certainly did not mean any insult, or attempt any "wit," high or "low;" and as for the Banner office, we have not the least possible ill will towards it. As to the "region of Bos-A work of 58 pages, and so far as we can judge, adapted to be useful and popular. It is for sale by Saxton, Peirce & Co., where the amateurs of music can examine it for them names of some of the South-western churches referred to in social circles here, without pro-THE RUMSELLER'S MONEY. Moral Sussion voking a smile. If such pleasantry is regarded

We learn that the Rev. JOHN ALLEN Union, but the pamphlet costs only six cents, has resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist and it will be better to let every one purchase Church in Sterling, having yielded to the solicit and read the whole for themselves. It is for itation of brethren in the Old Colony Association to labor among the destitute within the limits of that body. His post office address is Middleboro', Ms.

Rev. E. K. BAILEY has received and accepted telligence." It is a neatly printed sheet of a call from the Baptist church at Great Falls, derate size; and the number before us indi- N. H., to become their pastor. He has entered on his labors.

Christian Review.—It will gratify many o know that the Review will be printed, the coming year, on a duodecimo sheet instead of an octavo, by which its postage will be reduced ne third. The page will be of the same size, and the whole style of printing and binding MASSACHUSETTS.—The following are the recisely the same as heretofore. In many most important items of the week.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.-There Chapel in this city, Feb. 20. It is called by the Executive Committee of the Mass. Temp. Union. It will be organized at 10 o'clock and ontinue through the following day. We hope Wm. Whitaker, deceased. large delegation of ministers, as well as others. vill be present from all parts of the State. This cause is now at an important crisis, and the friends of religion as well as of total abstinence, hould "come to its rescue"—should not stand ack when others are urging forward.

THE CONVENTION OF SABBATH SCHOOL a resolve instructing our Senators and requ Trachers belonging to the Boston Association ing our Representatives in Congress to vote for will be held the second Wednesday in Februay, in the meeting house of the First Baptist nurch in Charlestown, at 10 o'clock, A. M. either House, beside receiving orders, &c., on The letters from the different schools should Monday. now be in the hands of the Secretary, according previous notice. Essays on the subjects, which will be followed by discussion nay be expected during the day and evening. 1. The character of Sabbath school publica

ployed in Sabbath schools? by Dr. A. J. Bel-3. What characteristics and qualification n the Sabbath school teacher give the best asurance of success? by Rev. J. W. PARKER. 4. The best manner of conducting teachers'

ions and periodicals, by Rev. BARON STOW.

2. Should other than pious teachers be em-

eetings, by Rev. ORIGEN CRANE. Bowdoin College, Maine.—We have received the Triennial catalogue of this flourishing institution, issued near the close of 1843. This college went into operation in 1802, graduating its first class in 1806. Since then it has graduated seven hundred and eighty five young gentlemen, one hundred and eight of whom have deceased. Of the number graduated one hundred and twenty seven became ministers of the public employ, from assisting in the arrest of alleged fugitive slaves.

Objection was made, but the Speaker decided that the petition did not come within the 21st rule. Mr. Black of Ga. appealed. After various motions to lay on the table, as to the received was made, but the Speaker decided that the petition did not come within the 21st rule. Mr. Black of Ga. appealed. After various motions to lay on the table, as to the received was made, but the Speaker decided that the public employ, from assisting in the arrest of alleged fugitive slaves. hundred and twenty seven became ministers of the gospel, nine of whom have died. The medical school connected with the college graduat- by Mr. Bates, and in the House by Mr. Adams ed its first class in 1821. The whole number praying for an amendment of the Constitution. which have taken degrees at this school is four hundred and thirty. One nundred and nine honorary degrees have been conferred since the stablishment of the institution.

Among the number of the graduates is John Among the number of the graduates is John B. Russwurm, a colored man, of the class of In his closing remarks Mr. W. said he was for of Africa.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION. We are glad to hear of the continued prosthis excellent institution. Our acquaintance with Principal prepares us to believe success, which others are disposed to give. A gentleman, who has recently visited Suffield, writes in a letter to the Christian Secretary as follows; "Icould not fail to notice the several improvements recently made in and about the public building—the neat and inviting appearance of the rooms which I visited, and the cor- Gazette. rect and scholar-like deportment of the students. But this is not all. I was still more gratified day:

"Shortly before prayers a fight took place in the charge of the Classical Department. He is a thorough scholar, and a successful instructor. He has the peculiar faculty of leading the minds of his pupils into a correct understanding of the principles of the studies to which they attend. We know not his superior in teaching the branches preparatory to entering college. The English Department is nnder the immediate care of Mr. P. Galluf, who has long been known as an efficient instructor of youth. He succeeds admirably, and is deserringly popular in the sphere which he now occupies."

China Academy.—We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisment of this Academy in another column. This Institutions the formula of the merits of the battle or of its results the Reporter knows nothing; and even of the fact itself he would have been ignorant, but for the sonfusion and noise which usually attend these before the hour of meeting, (12 o'clock,) made an assault upon the floor of the House of Representatives, upon Mr. Shriver was without friends when the attack was made. He received many blows, es of study. Mr. BURNETT, the Principal, has

this Academy in another column. This Institution has now been established for more than twenty years, and has constantly maintained a high reputation in its vicinity. An effort is now making to raise still higher its character. We understand that it is the intention of the Trustees to increase its usefulness by adding to the number of its instructors as soon as circumstances will justify such a course. To parents, who feel anxious that their children should be under relative to the place where it was made, as for the attack upon the actual was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the foor, Mr. Weller's friende standing by and prevention any interference.

Mr. Weller's friendes then upon the foor, Mr. Weller's friendes standing by and prevention any interference.

Mr. Weller's friendes then upon the foor, Mr. Weller's friendes standing by and prevention any interference.

Mr. Weller's friendes then upon the foor, Mr. Weller's friendes standing by and prevention any interference.

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Mr. Weller's friendes.

Mr. Weller's friendes.

Mr. Shriver was without fine attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when upon the attack was made. He received many blows, and was struck several times when up anxious that their children should be under religious influence, the Academy at China affords great inducements. There are few if any villages of the same size in New England, where the religious influence is so salutary, or felt to such a degree;—where there is so little temptation to dissipation, and so strong an array against it. In addition to its literary advantages we can recommend this institution for its healthy and pleasant location, and for the low price of tuition and board there.

A NEW CHURCH AND SECT.—The Millerites have formed a new church in Hartford, Ct. The members, says the Christian Secretary, have severally signed their names to a short creed, in which they declare their disbelief in all creeds, and agree to take the Old and New Testaments as their only rules for the purpose of forming a Congressional Temperance Society. The Hon. Charles Hudson presided, and General Droomgoole, of Virginia, acted as Secretary.—A society was vere elected officers:

President—Charles Hudson of Massachusetts. Vice Presidents—R. P. Dunlap of Maine, L. Q. C. Elmer of New Jersey, G. W. Summers of Virginia, Samuel C. Semple of Indiana, E. Deberry of North Carolina.

Secretary—G. S. Catlin of Connecticut.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Belser of Alabama, Black of South Carolina, Tilden of Ohio. The Amage of New York, Stewart of Pennsylvania.

Some forty or fifty members have signed the their disbelief in all creeds, and agree to take their only rule anxious that their children should be under re-

Legislative.

owns there is but one subscriber. If he will On Wednesday, Jan. 24, in the House the Comhtain another, the two copies will be sent to mittee on Education, to whom was referred the his direction for five dollars; and where the order of the 18th inst. relating to the dismissal umber is increased to five, the five copies will of incompetent teachers, reported a bill giving be sent to one direction for ten dollars,—the authority to the school committees, in conjunction only being remitted in advance. Editors of tion with the prudential committees, to dismiss Baptist papers will oblige the friends of the such incompetent persons, whose pay shall Review by noticing this. (See advertisement.) cease at the time of the dismissal. The bill

was ordered to be printed.

A case of the Relief Steam Boat Company s to be a general convention of the friends of emperance in Massachusetts, at the Marlboro' porators were liable for the debt of the cor-

On Thursday, little of importance was done in either House. In Convention Henry W. Cushman was elected Senator, in place of Hon.

On Friday, petitions and orders were received. and the question of the incorporation of the Relief Steam Boat Company was discussed at length in the House, as on the previous day. Saturday, in the House, a report from the Committee on the Judiciary was read and accepted, stating that it was inexpedient to pass

Nothing definite and important was done in

Congressional.

Monday, Jan. 22. In the House, Mr. Reding gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move to amend the

19th joint rule so as to read thus: "No intoxicating liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within the Capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto, and that the restaurateurs be forthwith removed from the

Capitol."

Memorials and petitions being in order, Mr. Giddings presented one frem 391 citizens of Hampshire county, Mass., praying some penal enactments to prevent officers and others, in the public employ, from assisting in the arrest

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Memorials were presented in the SENATE WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

In the SENATE the tariff bill was discussed at length. In the House, Mr. Winthrop concluded his

1826, now Governor of a colony on the coast the Constitution as it is, for the Union as it is, and in saying this he spoke as a Northern man Mr. Payne of Alabama, continued the debate, and discussed the question of the right of prop-

erty in slaves. On THURSDAY nothing of general interest transpired in either House, except a quarrel. (See below.)

On FRIDAY a hot discussion arose between Mr. Ingersoll and others on his side, and Mr. Adams and others, occasioned by the report o a previous scene in Congress, in the U. S.

Most Disgraceful.—The National Intelligencer of Friday thus commences its report of the proceedings in the House on the previous

day:
"Shortly before prayers a fight took place it
that part of the Hall which lies immediate!
that part of Wel

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

lyn and the Jersey shore." The harbor is undoubtedly closed ere this.

In Philadelphia the weather is excessively cold—thermometer down to seven—the Delaware river is frozen fast, and navigation suspended. Baltimore harbor is also frozen over.

Portland and Plymouth harbors are frozen over. In the Bay and along the coast, the weather must have been very severe, and the sufferings of the poor sailors, at such times, can hardly be imagined by those who are accustomed to good fires and plenty of dry, comfortable clothing.

New Poor Overes Asset Company has

lished Post Offices in New York, Philadolphia, Baltimore, and Boston. Mails will run daily between the several offices, and twice a day between this city and Philadelphia. The mails hence to Boston and Philadelphia were to commence yesterday. Postage 6 1-4 cents for each half cunce, irrespective of distance. The Company convey letters only.

THE SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.—This legacy, says the New York American, now amounts to wife and servant, of Kentucky.

ays the New York American, now amounts to 700,000. Yet thus far, no benefit has bee erived from it. The duty of the Governmen in this matter has been sadly neglected. Mr. Adams made a report on the subject to the last Congress, recommending that a great national observatory be endowed with this fund.

AMERICAN SHIPWRECK SOCIETY.—An Lard, best, per

AMERICAN SHIPWRECK SOCIETY.—An association under this title has been formed in New York, the object of which is the preservation of human life from the perils of shipwreck. An address has been issued by the chaplains and secretary, appealing to the human to aid them in their praiseworthy effects. This address states that an international shipwreck society was founded in Paris in 1825 by Count Godde Lamcourt, and that in 1840 it numbered among its members the kings and governments of all the principal countries in Europe, and many of the most eminent men in rank and attation in the civilized world.

The improvements of modern science are such that thousands of persons exposed to peril by sea, and who would otherwise perish, may be preserved. Artificial lights have been invented, which no storm of wind, rain, or spray can extinguish, and the blaze of which can be seen at a distance of thirty miles. This light can be instantly kindled by pulling a string. They should be provided on board ships and along the coasts. Many other inventions have been made, which are of inestimable value in the preservation of human life.

History of the Exploring Expedition.

HISTORY OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION. -A letter from Commander Wilkes, of a recent date, says that the narrative of the Expedition

A letter from Commander Wilkes, of a recent date, says that the narrative of the Expedition will be ready for the press in or before the month of March next. Since March last, 40 plates, embracing more than 70 general and local surveys of the different groups and islands in the Pacific, have been finished.—The specimens of autural bistory and other curiosities brought home by the Expedition are nearly all arranged in the hall of the patent office, which by the way is full of valuable specimens of art and product both of our own and foreign countries.

THE FARMERS.—The farmers of Rocking ham County, N. H., have had a meeting, and resolved to form a County Agricultural Association. We rejoice to see these associations springing up in almost every part of New England. They will prove of advancement to the farmer—and, of course, must conduce greatly to the general prosperity of the country. A Rockingham County Agricultural Society was established, we believe, nearly twenty five years ago. It flourished for a few years, but there was not interest enough in the agricultural society was established, we believe, nearly twenty five years ago. It flourished for a few years, but there was not interest enough in the agricultural society was established, we believe, nearly twenty five years ago. It flourished for a few years, but there was not interest enough in the agricultural society was established, we believe, nearly twenty five years ago. It flourished for a few years, but there was not interest enough in the agricultural society was established, we believe, nearly twenty five years ago. It flourished for a few years, but there was not interest enough in the agricultural society was established, we believe, nearly twenty five years ago. It flourished for a few years, but there was not interest enough in the agricultural society was established, we believe, nearly twenty five years ago. It flourished for a few years, but there was not interest enough in the agricultural society was established, we believe, nearly twent

Whig, after giving a glowing account of Chivalry was, at its origin, adds the follo as the result of his endeavers to ascertain

absence of eight minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. This must have been on the ground that the victim of seduction and desertion, maddened by the sense of her accumulated wrongs, had been driven, in a moment of partial insanity, to take into her own hands the vengeance which the law denied her.

The Providence Journal says: However dangerous the precedent which cases like this and of Heberton afford, as offering a justification for homicide, it must be difficult for any man to say that, as a juror, he could have found this double victim guilty. It is one of the necessary

say that, as a juror, be could have found this double victim guilty. It is one of the necessary imperfections of human laws that many of the most outrageous crimes have no punishment, while lighter offences feel the full severity of justice. It was stated in court that an excelent lady was ready to take the prisoner into her family in case of her acquittal. When the verdict was announced, the expressions of approbation were so strong that the court could not suppress them, and the prisoner fainted.

The Weather.—The Mercantile of Monday says, our thermometer, yesterday merning,

THE WEATHER.—The Mercantile of Monday says, our thermometer, yesterday merning, was at zero—and did not rise higher than fourteen degrees during the day. This morning it was as low as four degrees above, with a sharp and insimuating wind from Northwest. Ice has increased rapidly since Saturday, and our harbor is now frozen over as far as Fort Independence—and there is a great quantity of floating ice below—which renders it difficult to enter or remain in the lower hadber.

This cold weather appears to be very extensive. The N. Y. Commercial of Saturday says: "This morning the upper and lower bays and the rivers are full of ice, and it is with considerable difficulty that the steam ferry boats keep up the communication between the city, Brooklyn and the Jersey shore." The harbor is undoubtedly closed ere this.

In Philadelphia the weather is excessively

There was a fire at Woodstock, Vt., on the

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Company has been organized in the city of New York called he American Mail Company, who have established Post Offices in New York, Philadolphia, 3altimore, and Boston, Maile will be a support of the sum of \$175,000!

wife and servant, of Kentucky.

Faneuil Hall Market.

The Weekly Report of the Boston Cultivator-retail prices. observatory be endowed with this fund.

MUNIFICENCE.—After a sermon preached by President Olin, in the Mothodist Episcopal church in Greene street, New York, a few evenings since, in behalf of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct., a collection of \$4,000 was made for endowing a Professorship in that College.

James Harper of Harper & Brothers; D. Drew; E. Luckley; F. Hall, and Wm. B. Jackson, gave \$500 each.

AMERICAN SHIPWRECK SOCIETY.—An

. 3 50 a 4 00 . 0 00 a 0 06; . 0 95 a 0 50 . 0 95 a 0 37; . 0 95 a 0 50

Marriages.

station to dissipation, and so strong an array squared against it. In addition to its illerary advantages we can recommend this institution for its war elected officers. President—Charles Hadeon of Massachusstts, price of tuition and board there.

A NEW CHURCH AND SECT.—The Miller-like have formed a new church in Harford, Ct. The members, asys the Christian Secretary—G. S. Calino Connecticut. Executive Committee their names to a short creed, in which they declare their dishelf in all creeds, and agree to take their dishelf in all creeds, and agree to take their dishelf in all creeds, and agree to take the Church of the second section of the second sect

Notices.

PROTEINAL FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE.—An ad-oursed meeting of the F. F. M. C. will be held at the house of the Chairman, gt Hanover Street, on Moschy seat, the 5th of Pen. at 27. B. G. Burrary, Chairman. H. K. Gerry, See, pro-ins.

pcy The Executive Committee at the A. B. A. S. Con-rearion will be held at the same place, after the adjourn-ment of the F. F. M. C. Boston, Jan. 29, 1644.

Better, very control of the Boston Employ The Ministration, will hold its next meeting at the house of Rev. H. K. Green in Charlestown, on Tanaday, the 6th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Wes. H. Smatter, Secretary.

E.3" The Quartual Magrico of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts English Convention will be held at the Committee room of the Bordonis Aquare Church, on Wednesday, 7th day of Feb. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We. H. Fanilan, Sucretary. Brookline, Jan. 23d, 1844.

ht. The next seesion of the Barrist Mississes, Many-isc or Hauroan Cocnyr, will be held with Hes. Ambross Day, in Westfield, on Tuesday, the 6th of February 1844, at one o'clock F. M. WM. BROWN, See'p. breiend, Jan. 5, 1844.

D. The Convention of Parsath School. Trackers belonging to the Boston Baptist Association will be held the second Wednesday in February, (E.), with the First Bartist Church in Charlestown, at 10 evictock A. M. The several schools are requested in forward their letters immediately.

Wm. Hown, Sec. Jon. 97.

Advertisements.

Terms of the Christian Review. SINGLE COPY 43 per annum, invariably in advance TWO COPIES will be sent to any person who will forward us \$5 is ofcome.

FIVE COPIES will be sent to any person who will remit \$10 in advance.

Due great hindrance to the circulation of the Review in former years will be obviated in this volume.

THE POSTAGE WILL BE REDUCE! ONE THIRD. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

etters relating to the editorial department to "Editor of
Christian Review," Newton Centre, Mass.

Feb. 1. WM. S. DAMRELL.

The Young Reaper.

SPECIMEN numbers of THE YOUNG REAFER may be had at the Depository of the New England 8. 8. Uncom, 79 Corabil. Pasters and Superintendents, who may receive a copy, will confer a favor, and aid the cause of Sabbath schools is our clurrhes, by interesting themselves in its circulation. Terms for ten copies, 12 13 cents per annum; for 40 copies and unwards, 10 cents per annum Payment in all cases in advance, or on delivery of the first number.

Extracts from letters to the publishers. Data Sin,—I received a copy of the Young Reaser, and highly approve the idea. I will speak for 30 capes, persectively approve the idea. I will speak for 30 capes, persectivers, I will subscribe myself to that amount. I intend to put a copy into every family of my parsh where there is a child to profit by it. I shall be glad to make so valuable a present.

| Fig. | W | Jun | Jul | J

In. Washingum,—Your little Resper takes with carchidren to a charm. It is just the bling they have washed for a long time.

Picase seend 8 cepies more, (in addition to the 45 ordered a few days since,) and much oblige,

Yours, &cc.;

The Yoron Raaras, is a monthly paper just commenced in Boston by the New Regland 8. 8. Union, Price for a single subscriber 15 cents, ten copies for \$1, 35; forty copies for \$4.09. If we could do all the good things we should like to, we would ture coloporiours and visit our \$2.8 churches in Maine, and take up in each 40 subscribers for the Yotox Raaras, and seed to Boston for the II,930 copies. We have no doubt that such a thing is among the things that could be done.

Fob. 1.

H. S. WASHBURN, Agest.

D'Aubigne's Reformation.

D'Aubigne's Reformation.

New EDITION.—The subscribers, at the sernest solicitation of many fr ends, have added the Notes and
Reforences to their edition of the History of the Great
Reformation, by D'Aubigne. They do not believe that
from it, as the Notes are all translated in the body of the
work, and the reformers are to works entirely beyond
the reach of 50 out of 100 readers. They have made this
addition at considerable expense, and without any
crease of cost, in order to comply with numerous requests
of valued fixends so to do, and thus doing defend them,
selves against the uncessing eff-ris of the publisher of the
New York edition to defand their. They now present
to the public as edition to containing all the Notes and Reforences, pitted the paper and in good 17ps, 35 per
forences, pitted the price at which the inferior flew
York edition is offered to the Notes and ReJAMES M. CAMPBELL & CO.

Philosolphics

SAXTON, PEIRCE & CO., 130 Washington St., Boston, will supply the above 10 per cest, less than the Publisher's or their Agent's prices. (Publisher's price 75 etc. ear price), 127-8. P. & CO. also supply all Campbell & Co's, Publications at from 10 to 90 per cest, less than the Publishers or their Agents in this city. Publications at from 10 to 20 per cent. has than the Publishers or their Agents in this city.

In press and to be ready soon, The LITTLE STORM, AND THE GRANT HACE; or Lectures on the Prophecies symbolized in Nebuchadneszar's Vision of the Golony Hambon Monstras. By the Rev George Junkin, D. D. President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. 1 vol. 8 vo. cloth. Price 81.95.

All orders must be addressed to AXTON, PRIRCE & CO., Peb. 1.

BAXTON, PRIRCE & CO., Feb. 1.

China Academy, Maine.

China Academy, Maine.

THE Spring Term will commence the first Monday in March. The Trustees of this Institution would annuanced to the public, that they have recently taken measures to add much so the advantages it has fithered possessed. The buildings are undergoing through free content than heretofore.—Arrangements have also been made to divide the instruction given between two competents and experienced teachers. They are convinced that in the multiplicity of branches usually taught in Academies, it is impossible for any one instructor to de ample justice to all of them. That every pupil about receive a proper amount of attention there should be a division of labor.

Mr. Faine, the interest of actining for many years, is well known, will continue to devote the whole of his time to the interest of the school, and Mr. James Hannon, A. B. will be associated with him. Mr. H. took a highly honorable rank in college, is well versed in the ancienta and modern languages, possesses that love for teaching, and that peculiar test for conveying knowledge, without

indeers languages, possesses that love to vaccing, and that peculiar tact for conveying knowledge, without which the most learned instructor may labor in vain. No pains will be spared on the part of the teachers to give entire satisfaction to every student. Special effort will be made to rester the instruction spsismattle and ther-

yugh.
Young men intending to enter College or to prepare for teaching will have particular attention bestowed upon them.
Familiar lectures will be given to illustrate the more
important and difficult branches of study; and to exhibit
and enforce the principles of morality.
Board my be obtained in good families from \$1,50 te
\$1,50 per week.

The Unique.

THE UNIQUE, a book of its own hind; containing a Variety of Hiera, thrown out in a variety of ears, for evangelical ministers churches, and Christians, by Gregory Godolphin.

"Look in this mirror and behold thy face."

Just received, and for sale at the Depository of the New England S. S. Union, 70 Combill. S. WASHBURN. Massachusetts Register for 1844. JAMES LORING, 122 Washington Street, has just published the Massachuserty Registrate of 1844, centained the New Tariff of Duties, the English and Chaines Tariffs, the State Legislature, the 68th Congress, Anny and Navy Officers, Consults, Mritta, Minsters, Colleges, Christable Societies, City Officers of Buston, Officers of Banks and Insurance Companies, Lawyers, Members of the Mass. Medical Society, Justice, &c., qualified in 1863, statistics. &c. Also for saie, Jefferson's Thumal, American Constitutions, and Goodwin's Town Officer.

Feb. 1.

The "Lamb Tavern" a Temperance House!

TillE undersigned. lessee of the above Public Home, incated 3/9 1-2 Washington Street, Boston, begs leave to inform the public, that having discarded the sale and banished from the premises all lequons of an intonication anture, into de after this data, the "Land Tarers" which he hept on the sirict temperance plan, and delight of the patronage.

A. W. SOCKWOOD.

Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces.

Stoves, Grates, Hot Air Furnaces.

This enhacther would respectfully call the sistention of all that are in want of Cooking, Pariet, Office, Church and Shop Stoves, to call and examine his extensive amountment of the most approved patterns now in use. The most approved patterns now in use the different kinds of acterns now in the patterns and the considerable extent the patterns of his own and other manitumel (that he has now, which cannot full to give autofactor of acturing to miniples of operations, work manching and price of a cooking for a considerable of the constitution and the constitution of the fortunation of the for

HOT AIR PUBNACES.

for beating houses, eteres, cherches, &c., in the meet sagis factory manner. Russia, Regisia and American Fron Funnal a full-section of stores apparates, this ware, Brisania ware & c. And all those who may favor him with a call, to exam-ine or publishes, may raily appea every article proving as rep-resented. All may be assured of getting gend articles and at very low prices, at Nos. 81 and 82, Ringhestone R. Sopt. 20.

For the Christian Reflector. Parody on Dwight's Columbia.

BY WILLIAM PALMER. Let the star-spangled banner
Insultingly wave
O'er the land of the despot,
The home of the slave!
Its red stripes will symbol
The blood which he dripe;
And its stars mark the scars
Which were left by the whips!
Columbia

Columbia, Columbia, Thy name be consigned To the shame and the scorn Of the rest of mankind! ands thee

With terror behold. Thy guilt shall unfold

Let thy reign be the last, when With absolute sway With absolute sway,
The tyrant shall rule,
And the bondman obey, And delve thy savannah Till, worn with his toil,

The curse of the Lord Sweepeth over the soil. When the Moslem is breaking The yoke and the chain, Let thine be the statesmen To forge them again; And thine be the preachers Of mercy to speak, With their feet on the necks

Of the wretched and weak! To conquests of grandeur While Europe aspires,
Go hunt down the red man,
Their villages fire;
Let thy heroes for overseers,
Stake their dear blood, Till the Seminoles perish From forest and flood!

See the ensigns of union In triumph unfurled
O'er the everglades, far
From the gaze of the world in
The blood hounds abetting Thy chivalrous sons, By throttling the savage That flies from their guns

Let millions be swayed (Enlarged as thine empire, Unjust as thy cause,) Which harm not the master, Or fine-titled knave, But heavily fall

On the down-trodden slave? Let thy wide realm tottering, And anxious each hour, With additions of despots To strengthen its power, Lest Northern fanatics Weigh down in the scale, And the dear institution

Of patriarchs fail !-On freedom's broad basis Thine empire might rise, Extend with the main And dissolve with the skies; air science her gates
To thy sone might unbur,
ut three millions shall hall not

The beams of her star. To thee, the last refuge Of virtue designed, Shall hurry from justice The worst of mankind; But thy children of color Be sent o'er the waves,
Till the land of their exile
Is filled with their graves?

From thee, seeking refuge Shall fly the oppressed To Victoria's domains; There, grateful to heaven, Their hymn shall they sing, Than odors of spring.

Thy fleets to all regions Thy power shall display, And the ocean obey; But their guns, wretched Afric, Shall boom o'er the sea, While the slave's left in chains, And the slaver goes free. Thus as down a lone valley, With thistles o'erspread.

With thistles o'erspread,
Far away in the South,
As I pensively strayed,
While the groans of the bond Passed faintly along, A voice, as of demons, ingly sung-

Columbia, Columbia, Thy name be cons Of the sons of mankind; Thy genius commands thee, With terror behold, While bursting from d Centerville, N. Y. 1844.

For the Christian Reflector. Mrs. Mary Gilbert.

MR. EDITOR,—The death of this excellent wo has left a void, still felt in many hearts. That sad best lett a vold, still lett in many nears. That sad event deserved from me a poetic tribute; but the words of another, somewhat varied, express my high regard for her character better than any effort of my own. Kindness all her looks expressed,

Her the eye beheld and bless And the ear rejoiced that heard. Wealth, with free, unsparing hand, To the poorest child of need, . This she threw around the land, Like the sower's precious seed. In the world's great harvest day,

Every grain on every ground, Stony, thorny, by the way, Shall an hundred fold be found. Not like noon's refulgent blaze,

of like noon's reluigent usage,
of like shine from east to west,
lat withdrawn from public gaze;
Secret goodness pleased her best. As the sun, retired from sight,
Through the purple evening gleams,
Or, unrisen, clothes the night

In the morning's golden beams; 'Neath the horizon she'd prefer

And on eyes that saw not her, Light and consolation Oft her silent spirit went Like an angel from the throne,

On benign commissions bent, In the fear of God alone. Then the widow's heart would sing,

As her home with comfort smiled; And the bliss of hope would spring On the outcast orphan child. Help to all she did dispense,

Gold, instruction, raiment, food; Like the gifts of Providence, To the evil and the good.

Deeds of mercy, deeds unknown, Shall eternity record, Which she durst not call her own, For she did them to the Lord. As in spring's delicious hours, While the Southern breezes blow

Verdant earth puts forth her flowers, Heaven-ward breathing from below,—

Thus her renovated mind,
Warm with pure, celestial love
Shed its influence on mankind,
While its hopes aspired above.

Sudden-yet prepared-she died, And victorious in the race, And victorious in the race,
Won the crown for which she vied,
Not of merit, but of grace.

The Samily Circle.

The pious Maid servant.

the members of which were strangers to the ladies were the objects of her charge. Frequently in the evening she proposed to read to them, when they retired to rest, a porquently in the evening she proposed to read to them, when they retired to rest, a portion of the word of God; and though they dolph. He became one of the original content of the content tion of the word of God; and though they had no taste for such an employment, yet members of that church; and thence as long as she was a great favorite with the family, as he lived was among its most forward and efficient members. as she was a great lavorne with the lamily, as he lived was amon on account of her uniformly amiable temand efficient members. on account of her uniformly amiable temper, and accommodating manners, they were willing to listen to her. For a long indifference. At length, however, she was an defficient members.

Ilis head, his heart, and his purse, were always engaged to do what seemed need-taken ill and died in the family, eminently supported by the faith of the gospel, and animated by the hope of eternal life. The wonderful consolation she experienced on

their situation is so obscure as to exclude them from usefulness, even of the most important and exalted kind. Let us bear in mind, that "those who honor God he will honor."

Mr. M's religious temperament was naturally warm and sympathetic. Often in religious meetings where the power of the divine Spirit was felt, he would sit and weep like a child. He loved to witness the ex-

Old Age.

be spent aright, let the health of the body and the improvement of the mind be cared he had manifested the greatest anxiety to for—let the faculties of the soul be expand-ed and all its noble powers devalued and all its noble powers devalued and all to depart. No special alarm bounces

Moralist and Miscellanist.

For the Christian Reflector. Seth Mann, Esq. of Randolph.

Sell Mann, Esq. of Kandolph.

The memory of departed worth should Art. 5th, of the amendment of the Constitution of the Consti The memory of departed worth should Art. 5th, of the amendment of the Constitution, slavery cannot exist by act of Consulting the strength of the extransity of the extransity

The distinguished individual whose heaven, whist the Constitution remains name stands at the head of this article was inviolate, by which Texas, as a slave State, born in Randolph, Mass. on the 11th day of can be admitted into this Union. When born in Randolph, Mass. on the 11th day of August, 1781. At the age of about seven gentlemen are driven from all their strong holds, having no ground to stand upon in making out a case of necessity, they at last come out with the old burg bear, which Braintree in the State of Vermont. He last come out with the old bug bear, which has been so often paraded up and down

tleman possessing very prompt, accurate and enterprising business talents. And at an early age he was naturally introduced favor. So that during by far the greater part of his long and useful life he was entered the favor of his long and useful life he was entered to public interest. For many successive years he represented the town of which he habitant, in the Legislature of the Commonwealth, and also at that time and at other pif of the people. For a series of nearly nine gift of the people. For a series of nearly nine are said to resist the warlike spirit of their necole: and the correspondence of Scott periods held other important offices in the gift of the people. For a series of nearly nine years, previous to his death, he filled the honorable and highly responsible office of commissioner of the County of Norfolk; and it wick during the difficulties on the Maine orable and nighty responsible omce of com-missioner of the County of Norfolk; and it wick during the difficulties on the Maine missioner of the County of Nortolk; and it was in the prosecution of the duties of that border is an honor to them and to their respective nations. In a bad cause a woman may put me to flight, but plant me

important station that he performed the last labors of his toilsome life. A special case in law of great pecuniary interest, had been referred to the Commissioners of Norfolk, and Mr. Mann, unwilling to subject the parties concerned to either expense or delay which was not absolutely necessation. ry, persevered in the arduous labors of the strength: with Lord Chatham, I say that

that had been appointed for the re-assembling of the Court! Thus man appoints—
The character of Mr. Mann as a friend, a neighbor and of Mr. Mann as a friend,

The character of Mr. Mann as a friend, a neighbor, and a citizen, will always be fectionate remembrance. He was kindder feelings towards the afficted, and ever ous and happy. No man probably did more than himself to assist poor people by r of Mr. Mann as a friend, nian wall, struck terror into the enemies of ous and happy. No man probably did furnishing them either the means or the opportunity of aiding themselves. Althougher their musket and march afar to ealways gave them a great deal, yet his of the extension of slavery, to sak them to extension of slavery, to sak them to selve what they are to gain! When they die bleeding and dying on the burning sands of the United States should Georgia over the Cherokee nation, and by selve what they are to gain! When they lie bleeding and dying on the burning sands of the United States should Georgia over the Cherokee nation, and by Issue over the Cherokee nation of the laws of the United States should not not necessarily the property of the Existing nearly 200 pages, originate and selected, by as lake the most of the United States should not necessarily the property of the Existing nearly 200 pages, originate and selected, by as lake the most of the United States should not necessarily the property of the Existing nearly 200 pages.

New Work for Baptista.

New Work for Baptista.

New John New John

end to his own disadvantage, for their ben-

As a Christian, our lamented friend and brother was beloved by a very large circle of religious acquaintances at home and abroad. He was liberal in his views, and abroad. He was liberal in his views, and always disposed to fellowship, as far as truth and principle would allow, those who differed from him in religious sentiment. He was nevertheless ever anxious to main-The pious Maid servant.

Mr. Innes says, "I will mention a very deasing instance of a single blessing accompanying the consistent conduct of a maid-servant, who was placed in a family, state of Maine: he however, united with

supported by the faith of the gospel, and animated by the hope of eternal life. The wonderful consolation she experienced on her death-bed recalled the recollection of the roung ladies to the truths she used to be regard. The agents of various because the roung ladies to the truths she used to recollect objects and suppose a good testing the roung ladies to the truths she used to her death-bed recalled the recollection of the young ladies to the truths she used to them from the word of God. They truths; and from one step to another the greater part of a family, formerly gay and eminently distinguished for living under its influence." Let none, then imagine that Let none, then imagine that part a liberal donation or supply.

like a child. He loved to witness the exhibitions of God's power and grace in the salvation of sinners; and was never happier "Age is dark and unlovely," says the old bard of Scotland, and so it sometimes in revival of religion. His health had been declining for nearly a year previous been declining for nearly a year, previous for—let the faculties of the soul be expanded and all its noble powers developed, and we shall in the decline of life grow brighter and brighter, unto the perfect day.

For ourselves we love the aged. We after he was attacked with a fever. Then, be almost immediately became so weak

For ourselves we love the aged. We love to draw out their stores of rich expeand we love to hear them speak in the rapture of faith of that "great ocean on which they are to sail so soon." One of the worst signs of the times is the growing want of views and feelings in his last hours we cannot be to converse. After his soon arrived in Chel-ea, four or five days much as make his will. So that of his views and feelings in his last hours we cannot be to the signs of the times is the growing want of views and feelings in his last hours we cannot be to the signs of the times is the growing want of views and feelings in his last hours we cannot be to the signs of the times is the growing want of views and feelings in his last hours we cannot be to converse. After his some almost immediately became so weak son arrived in Chel-ea, four or five days the proving want of the signs of the times is the growing want of the signs they are to sail so soon." One of the worst signs of the times is the growing want of respect which is manifested all over the sere and yellow leaf." The church has much to answer for in this respect, and she will never "rise and shine in her full beautry," so long as she prefers the ardor and shape in the standard of the sail o ty" so long as she prefers the ardor and vehemence of the young and inexperienced ministers, to that calm and sober wisdom which a long and constant walk with God alone can give. Let her call age "dark and unlovely," and she herself will soon become so!

Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

The following is an extract of a speech by C. M. Clay at a late Texas meeting in Scott

be cherished with appropriate regard. And while we are decidedly opposed to extravagent eulogies, and high sounding praises of the dead, it is due to their memories, and to friends who survive them, that suitable notice of their lives and their virtues should be recorded.

tion, slavery cannot exist by act of Congress—but when we there find the express life, liberty or property, without due process of law," all subterfuge is at an end—and the learned and unlearned must unite in one voice, there is no power under and the learned and unlearned must unite in one voice, there is no power under heaven, whilst the Constitution remains the head of this article was invisible by which Texas as a slave State. tinged rate of increase, I leave it to the reflecting to determine how long it will be before they absorb the whole political power of the North. Lastly, there is the great

there resided with his father most of the has been so often paraded up and down time until he was twenty-one years of age, with tin pans beating and cow's horns blowing, whenever any party ends are to be achieved, that it has ceased to attract others with regard to it. At about the age last referred to, Mr.

Mann returned to Mass, and fixed his permanent residence in his native town. He soon became extensively known as a genal emerprising business talents. And at an early age he was naturally introduced is ceased to attract but because they fear the consequences of entering upon untried scenes, preferring according to the oft repeated maxim, to others they know not of. The verse nature, such as inspires the unworthy bosoms of convicts, they pride themselve

upon their pre-eminence in guilt, and chal-lenge the abhorrence of mankind to elevate them to that notoriety which they have des paired of obtaining by virtuous deeds. In estimating Northern feeling, I shall pass them over entirely, as in speaking of the morals of Kentuckians, I would not enter the penitentiary for illustration. So in speaking of the North, I mention not these men, regarding them rather as those outcasts, whom God in his vengeance has inflicted upon all nations and who are necessity. flicted upon all nations, and who are peculiar to none. Then, sir, these twenty men of whom I

parties concerned to enner expense

If we conquered in the wal of which was not absolutely necessadence, it was not because of our physical contents of the parties. ry, persevered in the arduous labors of the appointment as long as he was able to sit up for the space of about ten days, and agreed to sit again on Monday the 23d day of the Court had been in session, to Chelsea, where the residence of his son-in-law, where he after rapidly declining from day to day, he that had been appointed for the re-assemwith the immunities allowed it in the origi-nal compact, has transcended its sssigned limits, and recklessly trenched upon the liberties of the North, through a violated Constitution. right of petition is denied—that the free--that members of Congress are censured for opinion's sake—that the post office is

them in efforts to provide for themselves. of a foreign country, or writhing in the And to encourage them in this respect, he deadly grasp of the terrible epidemics of kept contrary to law, and in disregard of deadly grasp of the terrible epidemics of the swamps of Florida and Louisiana, what the swamps of Florida and Louisiana, what the Supreme Court of the Union; they are the swamps of Florida and Louisiana, what maddening reflections will then await them—the blood of our sires has been spent in the Constitution has been violated, the Union has been dissolved, our homes have been desolated, our wives and children have become outcasts and beggars, our disease and the Indian rifle, by which our have been desolated, our wives and children have become outcasts and beggars, our country is lost;—all lovely nature fades national honor was tarnished in the employment of blood hounds, to drive the unifold of God and man; if our cause triumphs, fathers which were their rightful inhabit. of God and man; if our cause triumphs, fathers, which were their rightful it God and man; if our cause triumpns, latners, which were their rightful inheri-he sighs and tears of millions enslaved will tance—all of which they attribute to the the signs and tears of millions ensiaved win tance—all of which they attribute to the mar the fruits of victory; but if it fail, as sole cause of saving runaway slaves from mar the fruits of victory; but it it ian, as sole cause of saving runaway staves seemingly it must, then have the chains fleeing into those impassable swam which we have forged for others become They are solemnly of opinion that of

seemingly it must, then have the chains which we have forged for others become the heritage of our posterity forever.

No, Mr. President, it cannot be. If the worst comes to the worst and the Union destiny with the North. Here in Kentucky, may mother earth, I shall stand unawed by danger, unmoved by denunciation, a living fear death itself if she may but live. But if mad counsels shall press her on to ruin, and she shall prefer destruction to the relating state of her her best prosperity: I shall not if mad counsels shall press her on to ruin, and she shall prefer destruction to the relating up my household gods, an uniquishment of her idols, then, and not till the time of the constitution, so as to destroy this inevalue, and the impunity willing exile, I shall, in other lands, seek that liberty which was hopeless in my native home. I would to God, that my voice and this day reach every log cabin in this wide and levely land: then indeed. tive home. I would to God, that my voice could this day reach every log cabin in this wide and lovely land; then indeed, native could never happen; but my words our ancestors. Should the South, now, and the sole walls, and the native could never mappen; but my words our ancestors. Should the South, now, are feebly echoed from these walls, and the anew, violate the Constitution for the sole are feebly echoed from these walls, and the press is sealed like the apocal ptic books, which human power cannot open, and darkness broods over the land once more, and till God himself shall say, let there be light!

Gentlemen I know flatter themselves that there will be no dissolution of the Union. In 1803 and in 1820 we are told there was

In 1803 and in 1820 we are told there was threatens us with immediate dis In 1803 and in 1820 we are told there was the same loud talk that there is now, about separation—that it will wear away once more as it did then. "It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope; we are apt to shut our eyes to the painful truth and to listen to the voice of that syren, till she has transformed us into beasts."

Alas! that these lines of other days made familiar by school-boy declamation, should rush back upon the memory with their see, by avowing in public what in private familiar by school-boy declamation, should to the basest and most disnonorable purporable upon the memory with their ses, by avowing in public what in private every one who is not a madman daily according to be untark folia, that they are the start that the second services and most disnonorable purporable folia that the second services are the second services and most disnonorable purporable folia that the second services are the second services and most disnonorable purporable folia that the second services are the second services and most disnonorable purporable folia that the second services are the second services and second services are the second services and second services are the second second services are the second s t last they are in earnest. Twenty of her knowledges to be utterly false, that at last they are in earnest. I wenty of her knowledges to be utterly laise, that "sla-leading minds, her ablest, most patriotic very is a blessing,"—because I am willing earing minus, her aniest, most patriotic very is a diessing, —because I am willing itizens, have most solemnly declared in to allow that the six hundred thousand free citizens, nave most solemny declared in the annow that the six numbered thousand free white face of men, that in the event of the white citizens of this commonwealth have annexation of Texas to this country, the Union shall be no more Yes, sir, they have said it—depend upon it, they will do time, when in the vindication of the law of Isa3, I found it necessary in order to prevent the flood of Southern blacks from desolating our State, to appeal to the first great principles of natural and American law, to sustain my policy against blind and maddened avarice, I have received from an anadened avarice, I have received from all parts of the Union, letters and papers upon some rights as well as the slave-holders—I am to be run down as an abolitionist, and the ban of the empire is to be denounced complimentary letter from Mr. Giddens, of Ohio, but I am published throughout the when, in the New York Tribune, I set of which I challenge both North and South land in the presses of both political parties; nexation of Texas to this country, the some rights as well as the slave-holders—I madened avarice, I have received from all to snake me, my letter is denied publica-parts of the Union, letters and papers upon the vital subject of slavery, and I think I and yet still goes on the eternal pratting know as much about the true feelings of know as much about the true feelings of Northern men as any other man in Keutucky.

They are divided into three parties upon the subject of slavery. First, there is the small band of abolitionists, who are for violence, if necessary in the extermination in the extermination about the freedom of the press; sycophane tic speeches are daily poured into the ears of the dear people, whilst that same people ceiving any light by which they can know their rights, and free themselves from the competition of slave labor, which brings in

and virtue, they expect to achieve a blood-

five thousand men at the ballot-b

small band of abolitionists, who are for vi-olence, if necessary, in the extermination of slavery. There are few indeed, and de-norance and beggary to their doors. I apof slavery. There are few indeed, and deserve, as they receive, the execration of peal to mankind against such fiendish injustice. If public opinion be indeed omgood men in both the North and in the South. Then came the Liberty party, embracing a large portion of the virtue, intelligence and legal knowledge, the Christianity and patriotism of the North. Taking the ground first occupied by Wash. ington himself, that slavery was the crea-ture of the law and should be abolished by ture of the law and should be abolished by law, they appeal to the ballot box, not the bayonet; like the great Irish Reformer, having faith in the power of reason, truth and virtue they expect to seeking a blood property.

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prison and deprived of their rights without just cause; they are indignant that their free white citizens are horribly murdered in the South for opinion's sake, without having violated any State or national law, or without having been tried by a jury of their peers, which is their unalienable right. They are dissatisfied, that the most solemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States should be unliked to be spoken by the collemn treaties of the United States are the united States for Cash.

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(this a slave very ran you call me brodder justly rebuked. Weil, the meetis isters had all gone consisted of 200 men and inexperienced. had just been added duties. Probably no carefully read a sin minister—none to in church thought they others said they were There were among possessed 50 slaves, \$50,000 or \$75,000. preaching enough d them three or four i tion of that time, a m give them a sermon they concluded to tro ing, and not trouble A man, who had Sabbaths, and whose themselves very anxi

What, pay a man for the gospel that is to without price! The 'twas perfectly overwh scheme set on foot 1 only by Yankees! they !! Two individ tion and without pay, in two weeks for th their protracted meet Mr. Editor, I have Mr. Editor, I have seriously, and I am doubts whether it is grouped to preach statichurch, understand, a pastor, and aid in see and yet does nothing preacher ascrifice him Bhall he say to the his services, Althoughtill I will encourage atill I will encourage still I will encourage money raised in New my and hard work, missionaries to ther

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